BROADWAY OR BUST
A hilarious comedy of the blundering adventures of a man from the wild to the society in New York.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

The Bombay Chronicle

BROADWAY OR BUST
A hilarious comedy of the blundering adventures of a man from the wild to the society in New York.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 16— BOMBAY MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1925. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via, Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NARCOTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports

Date.	Steamers	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
24th Jan.	CHINA ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
31st ,,	VALDERA ..		15,903
7th Feb.	CHINA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA @		8,085
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,903
18th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2nd May	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second	59	48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1925		
5th Feb.	NARINGA* ..	6,607
19th ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8 966
16th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA* ..	7,261
14th May	A Steamer* ..	..
28th ,,	DURENDA* ..	7 241
11th June	MORVADA ..	8,193
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
23rd Jan	JEYPORE*	5,218	
29th ,,	KIDDERPORE*†	5 334	
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,656	MALOJA
6th ,,	MIRZAPORE* ..	6,715	
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER
25th ,,	NAGPORE*	5,283	
4th Mar	LAHORE*	5,252	
31st ,,	SARDINIA	6,684	MOLDAVIA
14th Apr	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY
12th May	SICILIA ..	6,803	COMORIN
9th June	SARDINIA	6,684	DEVANHA

* Cargo vessels only.
* † Cargo vessel, calls at Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
19th Jan.	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar
21st ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa
21st ,,	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi
23rd ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
24th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P O. BOX 122

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Commander	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	7th Jan.	23rd Jan
Atago Maru.	S. Oya.		11th Jan.	22nd Jan.
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda	5976	12th Jan	25th Jan.
Muroran Maru.	G. Masuda.	5374	16th Jan.	29th Jan.
Rangoon Maru.	T. Moroi.	5059	21st Jan.	2nd Febr.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujiswa	5845	27th Jan.	10th Febr.

*Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	360	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to :—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone —20279 Telegrams :—"YUSEN,"

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart,
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	30,17,785
Reserve Fund	23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa Cant.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	London Agents:	

THE MIDLAND BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL— 225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each	Rs	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL— 75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid	Rs.	3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid	Rs.	1,87,50,000
	Rs.	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	4,37 50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders	Rs	5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
SIR NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.,
N. M. MURRAY.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.
MANAGER:
S. A. H. SITWELL.
BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Jubbulpore
Agra	Jullundur
Ahmedabad	Kasauli
Ahmedabad City	Khandwa
Ahmednagar	Kumbakonam
Ajmer	Karachi
Akola	Katni
Akyab	Lahore
Allahabad	Larkana
Alleppey	Lucknow
Ambala	Ludhiana
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Lyallpur
Amraoti	Madras (Mount Road)
Amritsar	Madura
Bangalore	Mandalay
Bareilly	Mangalore
Bassein	Masulipatam
Bellary	Meerut
Benares	Moulmein
Berhampore	Mooltan
Bezwada	Moradabad
Bhopal	Muree
Bombay (Byculla)	Muzaffarnagar
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarpur
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muttra
Broach	Myingyan
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Mymensingh
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nadiad
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nandyal
Calicut	Nagpore
Cawnpore	Nainital
Chittagong	Narayanganga
Chandpore,	Nasik
Coconada	Negapatam
Cochin	Nellore
Coimbatore	Nowshera
Colombo	Ootacamund
Cuddalore	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Cuddapah	Patna
Cuttack	Peshawar
Dacca	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
Dehradun	Poona
Darjeeling	Poona City
Delhi	Quetta
Dalhousie	Rajahmundry
Dhanbad	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dhulia	Rangoon
Dibrugarh	Rangpur
Erode	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Saharanpur
Farrukhabad	Salem
Fyzabad	Sargodha
Gorakhpur	Secunderabad
Godhra	Serajgunge
Gujranwala	Shahpur
Guntur	Sialkot
Gwalior	Simla
Hathras	Srinagar
Hubli	Sukkur
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Surat
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tellicherry
Indore	Tinnevelly
Jaipur	Trichinopoly
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Trivandrum
Jalpaiguri	Tuticorin
Jamshedpur	Ujjain
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Vellore
	Viramgam
	Vizianagram
	Vizagapatam
	Yeotmal

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.

The best terms for Policyholders.
The best terms for Agents.

WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab.

Apply for all particulars to Head Office, Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

INSURANCE.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE
SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)
REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES.
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION,—(as at 30-4-22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS :—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS :—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT :—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES :—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA;
Manager.
Bombay Branch

94, Medows Street Fort
BOMBAY.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
FOR
Hindoos and Students
Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers
Telephone No. 1220.

A DILEMMA
You may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA
But—
It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.
"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases.
32 pills cost a Rupee.
Bombay Office:
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN
1925 CALENDAR 1926
With a 3 Coloured half tone Picture
Price 2/- As.) (Postage 3/- As
Special Concessions up to 30th Dec 1924 to wholesale dealers only :—
100.....Rs. 10/8
1000.....Rs. 90/-
N. B.—A limited number only available.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT,
Thambu Chetty St., Madras. 7.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS
WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply—
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY No. 4.
Telegram GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42118.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—An ASSISTANT to Attorneys' Managing Clerk. Apply stating qualification and pay expected to Box No. 660, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A M679

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in English and History. Apply to the SECRETARY, Kothari High School, Kadi.
A M681

WANTED—EXPORTERS of Monazite to Foreign Countries. Large quantity available. For terms apply Box No. 657, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R669

WANTED—Experienced CLERKS and AGENTS for an Export Firm. Pay according to qualifications. Apply immediately to P. Box No. 330.
A 22537

WANTED AT ONCE—Good and experienced DIVERS used to foundation work, setting Caissons, etc., must be capable of giving clear report of conditions under water. Apply stating terms to Box No. 662 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R682

WANTED—UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, all qualifications, anywhere, seeking EARLIER APPOINTMENTS, (stating age, education, experience, post required) register themselves with SUPDT. EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, PANJAB, LAHORE.
A R658

WANTED—ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS in some unrepresented parts of Bombay City and also in some important places of Bombay presidency for NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LD. A sound and progressive LIFE OFFICE established in 1907 under the patronage of H. H. the GAEKWAR OF BARODA and other Indian Chiefs. MOST LIBERAL TERMS OFFERED. Apply to:—BEHERAY AND SONS, Chief Agents, Akbar Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A 22349

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—A responsible POST at a monthly salary of 350 to 500 rupees for which security of ten to fifteen thousand rupees will be deposited. Write to Box No. 659. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R676

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—MOTOR GARAGES at Dadyseth Street, near Chowpaty Band Stand. Apply MANSING KESHAVJI GOVINDJI.
C22503

TO BE LET—Well ventilated and Good accommodated ROOMS, GODOWNS in Gordhan building, No. 2, near West-End Cinema, behind Girgaum Police Court. Apply SETH GORDHANDAS, Sir Mungaldas House, Lamington Road.
C 677

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—One combination INDIAN MOTOR CYCLE, quite in running order 7-9 Horse Power. Apply to the CHIEF KARBHARI, Mangrol (Kathiawar).
A 22497

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

JEWELLERS LTD.
STERLING SILVER PHOTO FRAMES.
A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY PATTERNS AND SIZES.
FINISH AND PRICE. BEYOND CRITICISM
TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

NEW CLASSES for the Corporation of Accountants and Revision Classes for the London Chamber of Commerce Examination. Commences at the INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, No. 485, Kalkadevi Road. Classes are conducted by the PRINCIPAL, Fees nominal.
M 22396

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

SOFT FELT HATS Rs. 5. Electric Cushions and Boilers for the Sick, Electric Irons for Tailors, Electric Tea-Coffee sets. Timepieces, Wring sets, etc. Going very cheap. Fredysons, above Gujarati Press, Circle.
N M683

FOR SALE—Paeca built PETROL TANK, capacity of 2,000 gallons, at Gowalia Tank Road. For particulars apply to BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LTD., 16, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
N22492

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Wadows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KING GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, LUCKNOW

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the 21st February, 1925, for the supply of Rations Linen, Clothing, Dressings Hospital necessaries, etc., at one rate for the year 1925-26. All particulars regarding the terms of contract, etc., can be obtained from the Superintendent.
22524

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to reach the Dean's office not later than 25th January, 1925, from medical graduates for the post of Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Grant Medical College, and Registrar and Physician, J. J. Hospital, on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem. The post will be on a part time basis. The tenure will be for 5 years, renewable indefinitely for similar periods and subject to 6 months' notice on either side. Applicants should furnish the following information:—

(a) Qualifications with dates of the same.
(b) Caste and sub-caste and nationality.
(c) Date of birth.
(d) Whether name registered under Medical Act VI of 1912.
(e) Details of previous experience supported with copies of testimonials.

S. L. BHATIA,
M.C., M.A., M.D., (Cantab)
Captain, I.M.S.
Dean, Grant Medical College.
22529

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Inspection	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE

THE IRON AND STEEL CO. LD.

A GENERAL MEETING of all the shareholders of the Tata Iron & Steel Company, Limited, is convened on MONDAY, the 19th inst. at 4 p.m. to be held in the hall of the Stock Exchange (Share Bazar) to consider and discuss the resolutions arrived at the informal meeting held at S. R. Bomanji's Office at 60 Forbes Street, on Saturday last the 10th instant.

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, the President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association has kindly consented to preside.

All shareholders are earnestly requested to attend.
22500

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

SALE OF SURPLUS STEEL BARS AND RODS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

THE Department has on hand several tons of mild steel bars and rods of diameters 1¼", 1", 7/8", 3/4", 5/8", 1/2", 3/8", 5/16", 1/4", 3/16" and of various lengths in each diameter, which it is proposed to dispose of at reasonable prices. All information as to lengths available and prices, etc., may be had on application to.

The EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Bombay Housing District No. 1,
Development Department,
MATUNGA BOMBAY.
22526

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the shareholders, who have not yet paid the Second Call moneys and interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 1st February, 1924, till payment should pay the same to the Company at its Registered Office, Henshaw Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, on or before the 28th day of February, 1925. In the event of non-payment of Second Call moneys and interest on or before the 28th day of February, 1925, at the place aforesaid, the shares in respect of which the moneys are due will be liable to be forfeited.

By the order of the Board,
MOOLJI HARIDAS & S. NARANJI & CO.,
Agents,
The Moolji Haridas Mills, Ltd.
Henshaw Buildings,
Bank Street, Fort.
Bombay, 12th Jan., 1925.
22515

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 750 of 1924.

FRAMROZ EDULJI DINSHAW ... Plaintiff.
Vs.
ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LIMITED ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 2nd day of October, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 9th day of February, 1925, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of land, situate on the South side of Princess Street on the estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of eight hundred square yards or thereabouts together with the buildings thereon and bounded on the North by the Princess Street aforesaid, on the East by a passage and on the South and West by Lohar Chawl Street, which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 48, Princess Street on the Princess Street Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 1691, 1776 to 1773 and by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward Nos. 995-96, 997-1003 and 1114, Street Nos. 195 at 213 and 1 and 3. (The said Premises are held under a lease from the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay for a term of 999 years commencing 29th November, 1905, at the yearly rent of Rs. 9,540 calculated at the rate of Rs. 11-14 annas—9.6 ps. per square yard.)

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PAYNE AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff above-named, at No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22411

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES PUNJAB

WANTED.

TWO ASSISTANT BOILER INSPECTORS on Rs. 300-20-500-25/650. Applicants must possess a First Class Board of Trade Certificate or a First Class Competency Engineer's Certificate under the Boilers Act. Applicants with practical experience in addition to these qualifications will be preferred.

The appointment will in the first instance be temporary and the selected candidate will be on probation for 2 years. The age of applicants must not exceed 30 years.

Applicants should state age, qualifications, present occupation, present salary, past experience and submit attested copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, not later than 15th February, 1925 to,

THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES
Punjab, Lahore.
22528

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1010 of 1924

NENAMAL BHIMANDAS. ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
BASIL N. LANG, Esqr., and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 10th day of April, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 16th day of February, 1925, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

FIRSTLY: All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 113 square yards or thereabouts forming a portion of a big plot registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1989, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Balu Sarang Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 111, Street No. 50 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Balu Sarang Street, on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property secondly described herein and on or towards the South by the property of Mahomedalli Mulla Buxibhai.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, admeasuring 128 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of a big plot registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1990, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Sarang Street, without the Fort and in the Registration District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 112, Street Nos. 52, 54 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Sarang Street, on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by Mosque and on or towards the South by the property firstly described herein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. RUSTOMJI AND GINWALA, attorneys for the defendants 4 to 9 No. 5, Rutherfield Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of December, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22405

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 546 of 1924.

TULSIDAS GORDHANDAS KHATAU ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
JERBANOO, widow of Bapuji Sorabji Patel & Ors. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 25th day of September, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 16th day of February, 1925, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of redeemed pension and tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the North side of the Harkness Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five thousand four hundred and sixty-five square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 572, 572, New Nos. 2717 and A 2717, Old Survey Nos. 21, 22A/24-21, New Survey Nos. 1/7225 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2238, Street No. 9 and are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Nepean Sea Road, on or towards the West by the Bungalow in the occupation of Sir Amberson Marten, Knight, on or towards the North by the Bungalow of the Bank of Bombay now in the Occupation of Sir Robert Aitkin, Knight, on or towards the South by the Harkness Road and which said premises are now in the occupation of the borrower.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. KHARAS AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 24, Church-Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of December 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22456

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Land's End house harkness road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome richly open carved blackwood furniture, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, solid blackwood open carved chiffoniers, round and square tables, and tempoys, rich carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy mirror back cabinets, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, corner cabinets, rich ornaments, pictures, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, reclining sofas, writing tables, glass door book cases, phonograph, perambulators, Jost fan, glassware, porcelain and rich plateware etc., etc. The property of H.D. Backherville Esq. I.C.S. Deputy Secretary to Government General Department and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

Auction Sale of Valuable Furniture at No. 16, Cuffe Parade, Colaba.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 16, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, (4th Building from Imperial Mansion), on the sea side very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture rich glass crockery and plateware by Elkington and others, sliding dining table arm and without arm chairs, rich mirror back sideboard and dumb waiters, fancy tempoys, rich carpets, curtains, ornaments, electric lamps, and fans, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, vases and ornaments, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, sweet tone cottage piano and phonograph, pictures, blackwood carved furniture cane chairs, iron single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, hat stand, writing tables, reclining sofas, ice box, with refrigerator, Jost fan, meat safes, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of C. B. Reid, Esq. Architect Engineer, G.I.P. Ry, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view from 15th instant.

BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO
Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.
HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
O. O. C. Jr.
Suit No. 2855 of 1924.

VADILAL PARSHOTAMDAS and others ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
(1) T. Sadashiv Tawker, (2) T. Kitpashankar Tawker, (3) T. Jagannath Tawker, and (4) Shikharchand Savalal Javeri ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vadilal Parshotamdas, Nagardas Parshotamdas and Jivalal Oojamshey, the Plaintiffs in the above suit and in pursuance of the liberty reserved to them in that behalf by the Decree of the High Court in the abovementioned Suit dated the 16th December, 1924, Messrs. J.S. MODY and CO., Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned Jewellery by Public Auction at their rooms at Apollo Street Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on account and at the risk of the defendants in the abovementioned suit.

PARTICULARS OF THE JEWELLERY.

One Diamond Necklace with one Pearl and one Emerald.
Two Diamond Rings.

For further particulars applications should be made to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan Attorneys for the Plaintiffs at their office at 13-19 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF BILLS OF LADING FOR 60 BAGS PLANTATION COFFEE AND 51 BAGS TURMERIC.

By order of Messrs. Kagal Waman Venkatesh Pai and Kastoori Nagesh Pai and Co., of Bombay, Agents for Mr. Rilla Vasudev Subraya Mallia of Mangalore, at their Pehdi at Peerbhai Building No. 2, 2nd Floor, Princess Street and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. S.S.Bekhor. Messrs. Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th January, 1925 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.):—

1 Bill of Lading dated 29th December, 1924 for 60 Bags Plantation Coffee shipped from Mangalore to Busrah per S/S "Irrawadi."
1 Bill of Lading dated 29th Decr. 1924 for 51 Bags Turmeric shipped from Mangalore to Busrah per S/S "Irrawadi."

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

IMPORTANT TO STEAM SHIP COMPANIES STEVEDORES LANDING CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

SALE OF MOTOR LAUNCH "APOLLO."

Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI and CO., under instructions from Mr. A. F. Walters, the Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 1404 of 1924: The Omiar Founding and Engineering Company V/S. Aderji Rustomji Jokhi and pursuant to the directors contained in the Decree passed on the 27th November, 1924, in the said Suit will sell by Public Auction To-day MONDAY, 19th January, 1925 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) the Motor Launch "Opollo" bearing register No. 5388 of Surat and Bombay at Customs Bunder (Custom Road, Fort) where it is now lying.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL-OPERA-HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST.
TO-NIGHT 6, 8, and 10.
WEMBLEY BY NIGHT.

A wonderful achievement of modern Cinema craft. The greatest exhibition in the World's history filmed at night by Pathe's special staff of operators. All the beauties and glories of this stupendous show are intensified by the myriad lights and subtle shadows.

ILLUMINATED LAKES AND PALACES.
MAGNIFICENT FIREWORK DISPLAYS.
THE CLOSING SCENES AND WONDERS OF GREAT AND GLORIOUS WEMBLEY.
DAZZLING—ENCHANTING—THRILLING.

STORMY SEAS.

A gripping powerful drama in 5 reels introducing splendid scenes of a fire at sea and a terrible wreck. The story of a man's great love and his sacrifice.

PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 (including Tax.)

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 11 p.m.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
COMING JANUARY 24th.
STUPENDOUS ATTRACTION
"THE PRODIGAL SON"

A marvellous and beautiful film adaptation of the famous novel
by
SIR HALL CAINE

A super production set midst glorious surroundings and acted by an all star cast including

FRANK WILSON, ADELINE HAYDEN-COFFIN, STEWART ROME HENRY VICTOR, NICHOLLS BATES, COLLETTE BRETTLE, EDITH BISHOP, LOUISE CONTI AND PETER UPCHER.

A STOLL PICTURE STAGED IN THE STOLL WAY

A VERITABLE TRIUMPH OF SCREEN CRAFT. A CLASSIC BOOK MADE INTO A CLASSIC FILM.

WATCH THE NEWSPAPERS FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

NOTE THE DATE.

COMING JANUARY 31st.
"THE RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL"

The second part of Sir Hall Caine's great novel "The Prodigal Son". Another super production acted by the same cast and staged with all the lavishness and beauty which characterises every Stoll picture.

WATCH THE NEWSPAPERS FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

NOTE THE DATE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.
LEE WHITE AND CLAY SMITH CO.
in "BRAN PIE"
TO-DAY CINEMA AT 6-30 p.m.
"THE DEVIL'S PAWN"
with POLA NEGRI

EMPRESS THEATRE
NOTE Change of Timings
TO-DAY at 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
ALSO SUNDAY MORNING at 10 A.M.
"THE FALL OF AN EMPRESS"
with RINA COUNTESS De LIGUORO.

EMPIRE THEATRE
NOTE Change of Timings
TO-DAY AT 6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
"THE FALL OF AN EMPRESS"
with RINA COUNTESS De LIGUORO.

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on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK
AN ENTHRALLING LOVE-AND-ADVENTURE PICTURE
THE FAMILY SECRET
featuring the pretty four years old star
BABY PEGGY
The Programme includes a Comedy
TO-NIGHT :—5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK !
A Universal Gibson Production.
"BROADWAY OR BUST"
Starring the excruciably funny
HOOT GIBSON
in a whirlwind action story.
STUDENTS
of all Colleges and Schools will be admitted to-day and upto Friday next in the 5-15 p. m. (S. T.) show only at
HALF RATES
in Box, Sofas and First Class.
To-Night 5-15; 7; 8.45 and 10-30 P.M. (S. T.)
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

CAUSE LIST.

MONDAY, January 19, 1925.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1665-23—Sahnis G and S. Dhrusva Sumans, Dharbhanga Spg. and Wg. Mills, Mulla and M.

2354-23—Vachha and Co, N H Moos v Jawaladutt R Pillani and anr, Mulla and M.

567-23—Amin and D, Harkorbai v Ramabai and ors, Mantri and Co, Mansukhlal H M and Co, Little and Co.

3656-23—Pandia and Co, Mongi Jutha and anr v Wadilal Narotamdas, Kanga and Co.

3689-23—Pandia and Co, Mongi Jutha and anr v Wadilal Narotamdas, Kanga and Co.

3704-23—Captain and V, Arjun Lakhmidas Lalaji and others, Ambalal Jugjiwandas Danda.

4937-23—Thakoredas and Co, Sunderbai, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Edgelow G W and Co.

4255-23—Mohile Parakh and G Syed Ali Hyderkazi Dawood Kazi Axli, Judah & S

5130-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Peer Mahomed Karim Mahomed Dada Jusub, Mohile, P and G.

4586-23—Pandia and Co, Nensi Densi and Co, Javat Hirji and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1549-23—Pandia and Co, Ratanlal Balchand Agarwalla, Ratilal and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

4359-23—Rele and Co, Ganesh Keshav Vibhandik v Atmaram Nathoba Joshi, Dikshit M and Co.

2223-23—Motichand and D, The Tulsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd v Abdul Sakoor Khamisha Adenwalla, Ardeshir H D and Co.

5201-23—N C Dalal and Co, Kanji Bhana and Co v Tar Mahomed Haji Ali Mahomed, Dikshit M and Co.

5202-23—N C Dalal and Co, Mohanlal Bhugwandas v Valli Mahomed Laduk, Mahomedali and Co.

50-24—Patell and E, Shamji Bros v Nagindas Sarupchand and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

49-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Mahomed Chand Babel v Malbari Hasam Musa Chaiwalla and ors.

208-24—Motichand and D, Dookuran Mulji v. Chaturbhuj Virchand and others, Shah and Co.

480-24—N C Dalal and Co, Champsy Jiwandas and another, Gordhandas Mowji and others, Merwanji K and Co

4047-23—Dubash and Co, Adam Noor Mahomed v P H Burn and others, J P Wallace and Co, Malvi M R & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 48.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS.

1462-21—Motichand and D, Keshrichand Govindji v Gokuldas Hurgowandas.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1545-23—Payne and Co, Sookinabai v Sukanbai and ors, Mehta L and Co, Payne and Co.

384-23—Madhavji and Co, Hakimbux Dilawar v Merwanji Maneckji Mistry and anr, Mehta L and Co.

224-23—Kanga and Co, Bhanji Hari v Vishram Kursonji and ors, Shroff and L, Sukhtanker and G.

1489-23—Jhavery and Co, Chotalal Vamalchand v R N Bijoor, N D Bhatt.

237-23—Patell and E, Abdul Husein Gulamhusein Bandukwalla v Abdul Husein Jafferji Contractor and anr, Rustomji and G.

289-23—Mulla and M, Khatizabai v Khatizabai and ors, Kharas and Co, Mulla and M.

2334-23—Vachha and Co, Morrarji Valibhoy v Nazerali Shamsuddin and anr, Dubash and Co.

2415-23—Mulla and M, Bomanji Rustomji and Co v Goculdas Acharatlal Mohanlal, Purnanand C and J.

440-23—Payne and Co, The Official Assignee v Narayan Kalidas, Dharamsy D and Co.

3462-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mahomed Yakoob Haji Ahmed and ors v Khan Bahadur Cassum Rahimtoola and ors, Dastur and Co, Captain and V, Payne and Co.

920-22—Crawford B and Co, Meer Aboodi Menashy Meyer Shashona v Solomon Aboodi Menashy Meyer Shashona and others, Little and Co.

3298-22—Captain and V, Dhunbai Coverji Doctor v Pirojbai and others, Kharas and Co, Shamrao M & H.

3283-22—Khandwalla and Chh, Magan D Vengatesam v Chotalal Kothari and Co, Amin and D

3486-22—Dubash and Co, Dorabji Burjorji Masani v Ardeshir Burjorji Masani and others, Vachha and Co, Dubash and Co.

5238-22—Jamshedji R and D, Burjorji Sorabji Godiwalla and others, Manekbai Maneckji Katrak and others In Person, Payne and Co, Unwalla P & P

2199-22—Mulla and M Khodadad Gustash Kermani and another v The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co. Ltd., Craigie B & Co.

4775-22—Amin and D, Jusab Isak, v Haji Suleman Saleh Mahomed, Chitnis K and M.

5774-22—Raghvaya N and Co, Beharilal Kanyalal v Indersing Mehta and another, Surajmal and Co.

1961-22—Shamrao M and H, M K Hiramanek v Ramkrishna B Thakar, Jehangir and S.

1795-22—Mulla and M, Mathuradas Liladhar and Co, The Miasui Bussen Kaisha Ltd. Payne and Co.

4494-22—Shamrao M and H, Halimabai v Dada Umer and others, Jhavery and Co., Unwalla P and P.

5627-22—Pandit and Co, Ramchandra M Bhatt v Girdharlal Damoder and Co, Dastur and Co.

383-22—Dastur and Co, Girdharlal Damoder and Co, Ramchandra Madhavrao Bhatt, Pandia and Co.

4492-22—Amin and D, Tejmal Bhagchand and Co., K H Kayani and Co. and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4977-22—Matubhai J and M, The Western India Transport Co Ltd., Bhikhubhai Virchand.

5201-22—Merwanji K and Co, Gordhandas Mowji v Madavji Mohanji and another, Payne and Co.

3570-22—Payne and Co, Hoosein Bros v The Bombay Hume Pipe Co. Ltd., Wadia G and Co.

4443-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Manohar Ganpatrao Dhunatker and another, Ganpat Pundlik Dhumatker and others, Rele and Co., Chitnis K and M, Manilal and K.

4456-22—Mulla and M, Rustomji Dhanjibhay Patel v The Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co. Ltd. and another Bhaishanker K and G.

1594-22—Kanga and Co, Dawood Moti v Haji Jaffer Mahomed Haji Bachoo and others, Payne and Co.

5080-22—Mulla and M Narandas Ranchoddas Dwarkadas Ranchoddas and others Motichand and D, Raghvaya N and Co.

S. C. Ct. 2550-24—Mulla and M, N H Moos v The Presidency Mills Ltd and others, Daphtary F and D.

5395-22—Purnanand and C, Clubwalla and Co, Fatmabai.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR JUDGMENT.

O S 5008-23—Mulla and M, Banoobai v Jeejibhoy Merwanji Patel, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co, Unwalla P and P, Merwanji K and Co, Wadia G and Co, Soonderdas and Co, Shamrao M and H, Crawford B and Co, Captain and V.

O S 5009-23—Mulla and M, Banoobai v Jeejibhoy Merwanji Patel, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co, Unwalla P and P, Merwanji K and Co, Wadia G and Co, Soonderdas and Co, Shamrao M and H, Crawford B and Co, Captain and V.

O S 5010-23—Mulla and M, Banoobai v Jeejibhoy Merwanji Patel, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co, Unwalla P and P, Merwanji K and Co, Wadia G and Co, Soonderdas and Co, Shamrao M and H, Crawford B and Co, Captain and V.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

2485-24—Payne and Co, Korday Bros, D B Chaganlal and Co, Mehta L and Co.

2159-24—Payne and Co, Ahmed bin Yoosuf Abushagar Arab v Meghji Champsy Motichand and D.

1301-24—Kanga and Co, Samirmal and Co v Chimniram Motilal, Mulla and M.

2842-21—Dabholker and J, Laxmidas Amersy, Mathuradas Nensy, Malvi M R and Co.

614-24—Mulla and M, The Meyer Sassoon Mills Ltd, vs Jetha Mulji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

616-24—Mulla and M, The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd v Jamnadas Vassonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

813-24—Mulla and M, The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd, vs Jamnadas Vassonji, Edgelow G W and Co

4145-23—Edg W and Co, Haji Abdulla Janoo and Co, Hemraj Meghraj, Chubb & Co

617-24—Dharamsi D and Co, Bhaichand Rupchand Doshi, Dwarkadas Premji and Co, Madhavji and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

1370-24—Madhavji and Co, Dwarkadas Premji v Bhaichand Rupchand and ors, Dharamsy D and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

4095-23—Ferreira and V. P Ajava S N Noorlal and Co, Mirza and M..

866-24—Shroff and L, Kaikhasaru Hormusji and Co v C A Gaya and Co, Daphtary F and D.

3671-24—N C Dalal and Co, Haji Sukoor Gani v Vrajlal Niyalchand, Ramanlal and H.

3772-24—Jhavery and Co, Chaitandas Daga v Ranchoddas Pragji and Co, Rele and Co.

2500-24—Shamrao M and, H, Henry Ingham and Sons Ltd v Seth Johnson and Sons, Craigie B and C.

LONG CAUSES.

2468-22—Mulji Th and Co, Naranji Kalidas, vs Mistry Gordhandas Karabhai, Payne and Co

4447-22—Khandwalla and C, Jaynarayen Lalchand Tapdia, vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and Co.

3821-21—Tyabji D and Co., vs. The Hon'ble Advocate-General of Bombay, Haji Suleman and others.

2340-25—Thakoredas and D vs. Premsukhdas Uderam, and others, Abdul Gani Bandhu Gandhi, Fansukhlal H M and Co.

1071-23—Motichand and D, vs. Rasiklal Jekisondas Seth, Dayabhay Maganlal Khandwalla, Khandwalla and Co.

1195-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Rai Saheb Sangildas Jasiram, vs. The Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills and others, Payne and Co.

1111-23—Chitnis K and M, Hillel and Co, vs. The Kanji Laladhar a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

42-23—Merwanji K and Co., Gani Haji Ahmed Haji Jackeria Haji Jan Mahomed Edgelow G W and Co.

321-23—Vachha and Co., vs. Rehman Bhaiji Hassan Suleman, Ardeshir H D and Co.

350-23—Mansukhlal H M and Co., Jaigohal Premsagar Jassram Diwanchand, Pandia and Co.

S.-C-Ct. 274/3526-23—Amarchand and M vs Vrajlal Gordhandas, The Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., Little and Co

SHORT CAUSES.

2913-24—Mansukhlal H M & Co, Ardeshir Nowroji Dubas v Khursetji Jamsetji Mehta and others, In Person.

LONG CAUSE.

1630-19—Ferreira and V, Sirdar Raghunathrao Nanasaheb Ingle v Raghunath Haribillas Shrikison, Soonderdas and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

632-23—N.C. Dalal and Co., Keshavlal Bichardas vs. Narotam Javerchand, Vrajlal and Co.

848-24—Dubash and Co., Ratanlal Nanakchand vs. Umraosing Shivmukhrai, Mulla and M.

1443-24—Rustomji and G, Bhagwandas Rupchand v Shiavax C Cambatta, Mulla and M.

3139-24—Bhaishanker K and G., vs. Nurmahomed Ratansy, The Pioneer Rubber and Industrial Co., Ltd., Payne and Co.

1660-24—Little and Co., vs. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Haridas Ramdas, Thakoredas and D.

2015-24—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Pirojbai and others, Burjorji Rustomji Bhiwandiwalla Pandia and Co.

1129-24—N C Dalal and Co, Jiwatlal Prataphi v Jasiram Jagannath and Co, Mulla and M, Bhaishanker K and G.

1466-24—Mulla and M, Dhanji Kanji v Narsiprasad Gangadhar, Captain and V.

2211-24—Shroff and L, Ardeshir Cawasji Patel v K D Bros and ors, Mulla and M.

3620-24—Mulla and M, Mahomed Haji Abdulla Bastaki v Haji Shakoor Gany, N C Dalal and Co.

5346-24—Dabholker and J, Goverdhandas Kaviram v Huseinbhoy Allibhoy and ors, Amin and D.

2783-21—N C Dalal and Co, B N Lang v Bhugwan Umed and ors, Jhavery and Co.

2174-24—Mulla and M, Cidan Bullidan v Jimatlal Balapshi, Kanga and Co.

2411-24—Mehta L and Co, Madhavji Kanji and ors v Maneklal Jugjiwan, Dabholker and J.

2740-24—Dabholker and J, Maneklal Jugjiwan v Velbai, Mehta L and Co.

2742-24—Divekar and B, Baboo Sitaram Parker v Shanker Gauru Wadke, Mantri and Co.

2764-24—Captain and V, Monji Walji v Lalji Raghuji, Dubash and Co.

3590-24—Payne & Co, Angus Gilchrist v Kanji Dharamsy and Co, Dikshit M and Co.

5948-24—Kanga and Co, Krishna Gopal Bhugwandas and anr v Karsondas Meghji and anr, Vrajlal and Co.

3712-24—Tyabji D and Co, Sukhanand Gurmukhrai v Fulchand Jaidayal, Vachha and Co.

2478-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Thomas Richard Lawrence and anr v The Hindu Button Factory and Metal Works Ltd, Wadia G and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP

In the Division Court No.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2132-22—Mehta L and Co, Aga Haji Mahomed Khalil Shirazi and Co. v Daunbai Ardeshir H D & Co.

2154-21—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal, vs Parbhudas Radhabhai and others.

2322-21—Madhavji and Co, Fulchand Ruia and another, vs Bulakhidas Tribhuwandas and others, Amin and D.

4831-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Lukhmichand Padamsey, vs Damodia Manaanj Deokuram and others, Khandwalla and Chh.

4442-22—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji, vs Meghji Jetha and Co, and another, Ramalal and Co, Raghvaya N and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

1076-24—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Ardeshir Hormusji Irani v Chaganlal Vithalji Trivedi.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

76-25—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bapulal Bhabhal Naik v The Cinema Majestic Co and anr, Amarchand and M.

3563-24—Manchershaw and N, Jaffer Mahomed Mistry v Peer Mahomed Hasam, Mehta L and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

553-24—Dabholker and J, Khutao Bhawanji and Co v Miya Mahomed Inmes Shaikh Abdulla Khot and ors, Judah and S.

SHORT CAUSE.

2115-24—Dallas and Co, Haji Janmahomed Haji Jusub and Co v Manoolal and Co and anr, Madhavji and Co.

3831-24—Vachha and Co, Ebrahim Karimbhai Lokhandwalla v Vithaldas Purshotamdas Attanwalla, Mulla and M.

SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISPOSAL.

1409-24—Sukhtanker and G, Patell Bros v Nagarmal Basantilal, Ardeshir H D and Co.

318-24—Daphtary F and D, Mohan Devji v Rajaram Tukaram, Mansukhlal H M and Co

858-24—Kapadia and Co, Chandulal Dalichand v GG Soochaka and Co, N C Dalal and Co.

2354-24—Motichand and D, Durgadutt and Co v Hiralal Tansukhrai Kariwalla, Sukhtanker and G.

1348-24—Vachha and Co, Pestonji Hirjibhai Bantir and another v Bapuji Jamsedji Dubash and others, Dubash & Co.

3012-24—Rustomji and G, Vanaji Ramchandraji and Co v Ibrahim Gulam Hussein Ladha, Andrade and C.

1876-24—Vachha and Co, Thucker Dosa Murji v Khanderao Vithoba and Co, Andrade and C.

2781-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Kohaji Dolaji and Co v Monim Pyraji Vazir and another, Dubash and Co.

2282-24—Motichand and D, Raghumel Budhsingh, Pirajee Maluji and Co, Payne and Co.

2204-24—Smetham B and L, Samuel Weiss and another Ahmed Abedinbhay Peerbhay, Mehta L and Co.

2888-24—Paralkar and R, Lalji Khusalji and Co v Mahadeo Dhana, Manilal H and Co.

2149-24—Malvi M R and Co, Nandramdas Atmaram v Ratansi Dossa and Co, Chitnis K and M.

2453-24—Little and Co, The National Bank of India Ltd v Viramgam Spg and Mfg Co Ltd and ors, Crawford B and Co.

2462-24—Little and Co, The National Bank of India Ltd v Whittle Spg and Mfg Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

ADJOURNED ORIGINATING SUMMONS.

3377-19—In Person, Madhavji Lalji v Dayal Topan and others, Tyabji D and Co.

3328-23—Kapadia and Co, Damji Shivji and another v Khimji Shamji and others, Daphtary F and D, Unwalla P and P.

327-24—Unwalla P and P, Hussanally Mahomedally and others, F Kamrudin Applicant, Lookmanji Ismailji and others, Jehangir G and B.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

251-23—Kanga and Co, Premsukhdas Gordhandas v Haribux Nandlal, Merwanji K and Co.

In Re: G and Wards Act, Mansukhlal H M and Co, v In Re Sorabji J Banaji and another, minors Tehmina J Banaji, Petitioner, Shamrao M and H.

Re Indian Company's Act, Shroff and L v The Phoenix Taxi and T Service Ltd, N H Moos, Official Liquidator, Parties concerned.

Re Indian Company's Act, Bhaishanker K & G v Re Simpson Firth and Co Ltd (In Liquidation), Rustomji F Kerawalla, Petitioner, Little and Co.

Arb No. 75-24 and Re Arb Act. Thakoredas and D v Hurdwarmal Bhartia, Applicants, Fulchand Manekchand, Respondents. Amarchand and M.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

319-24—M B Chothia and Co, Pohoomal Bros v Charry and Charry, Raghvaya N and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

tamdas Attawalla, Mulla and M.

1604-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd v R L Baylis, Captain and V.

4203-24—Craigie B and Co, The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg Co Ltd v Messrs Motiwalla Haji Umer Esmail and Co.

REVIVAL OF BENGAL MUSLIM LEAGUE

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

At a meeting of the Council of the Bengal Presidency Muslim League held this evening, it was decided to revive the League which had been in a moribund condition from 1921, so that it might take an active interest in the affairs of the community. Majibar Rahaman, the Secretary, has been authorised to call another meeting of the League within a month for the election of office bearers.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, January 17.

For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1. England	..	..	..
2. Austria and Italy	..	..	..
3. Japan (superscribed)	..	..	..
4. Singapore „	..	..	..
5. China „	..	..	..
6. Australia via D'kodi and Colombo	S/S Ormonde	20th Jan. 25.	6-30 p.m.
7. Straits Settlements	..	..	..
8. Mauritius and Reunion	..	..	..
9. East Africa	..	..	..
10. South Africa (superscribed	..	..	..
11. L Marquis	..	..	..

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

January 17.

Naringa, Brown, London
Clan Macferlane, Macpeace, Liverpool
Varela, Baird, Busreli

DEPARTURES.

January 18.

Frogner, Olsen, Calcutta
Gwynmead, Stubb, Dunkirk

LOADING.

January 17.

Steamer Naldera for London
Steamer Cherea for Trieste
Steamer Pilsna for Trieste.

S S Naringa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Naringa, 4118 tons, Captain H Brown, arrived in harbour on Saturday from London, with a general cargo.

S S Clan Macferlane:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macferlane, 3850 tons, Captain F Macpence, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, 1931 tons, Captain S K Baird, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreli, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Frogner:—The Graham F Company's steamer Frogner, 3323 tons, Captain C Olsen, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Gwynmead:—The T M Company's steamer Gwynmead, 2442 tons, Captain W Stubb, sailed yesterday from harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, January 17, 1925.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
Jetty Soudan, 4218, China 3/2 M M & Co.
1Cl Macfarlane 3850, M Coast 23/1 J F & Co
2 Naldera 8856 London, 31/1 M M & Co.
5 Karoa 3607 Durban 21/1 M M & Co.
6 Liebenfels 3852, K'chi 21/1 L Edwards Co.
7 Castalia 4171 L'pool 24/1 Grahams Trdg. Co. Ld.
9 Pentamy, 2182, Dunkirk, 21/1, Grahams Trading Co.
11 Comeric 4074, Calcutta 20/1 F F C & Co.
11 Lanterfels 3849 K'chi N F, L Edwards Co.
12 Homestead, 4122, NF, 20/1, Vol. Bros.
14 Atago Maru, 4670, Japan, 22/1, N Y Kaisha.
16 Leominster, 2353, N.F., N.F., T M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Garada 3218 N F, N F, M M & Co.
3 Baraia 1899 P. Gulf, 21/1 M M & Co.
6 Bahadur 2936 Cal. 20/1 T M & Co.
7 Ganga 1933, Genoa 20/1 L Triestino.
9 Kidderpore 3263 Kobe, 28/1 M M & Co.
9 Altai Maru, 4847, Kobe, 21/1 O S Kaisha.
10 and 11 Sado Maru, 3,627, Kobe, 20/1 N Y Kaisha.
12 & 13 Jalavihar 3381 N F, NF. S S N Co.
13 Warooga 1941, Busren 21/1 M M & Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

C & R Samatra Maru, 4272, Kobe 24/1 O S Kaisha.
D & E Munroran Maru, 3257, Kobe N F, N Y Kaisha.
F Jeypore, 3209, Japan, 20/1, M M and Co.
K Jehangir, 2187, Jooban, 24/1, T M & Co.
L M Sumeath 3849, N F, N F, A N & Co.
F Tokushima Maru, 4257, Japan, 20/1, N Y Kaisha.

EXPORT.

January 17.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—500 cwt kardisseed oil cakes J Purshottam & Co; 2 cases sheep castings (10 cwt) S M H Kadarbaksh.—100 bales cotton waste V N Joshi; 1000 cwt myrabollams Madhavdas Mathuradas Bros; 1000 cwt myrabollams D Damji & Co; 200 bales cotton H Mehta & Co; 1950 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Castalia for Marseilles:—150 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Castalia for Constantinople:—50 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David & Co Ltd.

S S Gange for Genoa:—1000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros. 1400 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros.

S S Naldera for London:—4000 cwt groundnut oil cake N V Vermahomed; 2000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus & Co; 5400 cwt linseed E D Sassoon & Co Ltd; 6000 cwt cottonseed E D Sassoon & Co Ltd; 17 bundles woollen carpets H A Ebrahimjee.

S S Naldera for Constantinople:—24 bundles woollen carpets F Hejlon; 37 bundles woollen carpets H A Ebrahimjee.

S S Homestead for New York:—1 bale cowhides tanned D H Kazi & Co; 96 bales bone sinews Hollingshurst & Co Ltd; 931 cwt myrabodams C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Homestead for Philadelphia:—45 bales wool Shamji Mal; 56 bales dry salted goat skins M H Allahibux.

S S Leominster for Dunkirk:—3300 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Gwynmead for Dunkirk:—500 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros.

S S Bellaista for Antwerp:—4000 cwt linseed Strauss & Co Ltd; 4000 cwt groundnuts Strauss & Co Ltd; 2000 cwt castorseed Strauss & Co Ltd.

SS Bellaista for Ghent:—275 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Cherea for Trieste:—10000 cwt groundnuts Strauss & Co Ltd; 4000 cwt linseed Strauss & Co Ltd.

S S Cherea for Venice:—1000 cwt castorseed Strauss & Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton J A Begbie & Co Ltd.

S S Leibenfels for Hamburg:—1000 cwt myrabollams Mathuradas Bros. 275 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Leibenfels for Helsingfors:—120 cwt cashewnuts kernels V Bhaskar.

S S Lanterfels for Antwerp:—220 bales cotton E Spinner & Co; 220 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Sado Maru for Hongkong:—210 cwt slarkins H A Mahomed & Sons; 65 cwt fishmaws H A Mahomed & Sons; 20 cwt sharkfins H Ladha; 20 cwt sharkfins H Suleman.

S S Sado Maru for Shanghai:—1¼ cwt ivory H Ramji & Sons.

S S Sado Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sado Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Altai Maru for Moji:—500 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Altai Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton N Manilal & Co. 81 bales cotton C Umersey & Co; 305 bales cotton C Bomanji & Co; 200 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Altai Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 1000 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Altai Maru for Nagoya:—600 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Tokushima Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Jeypore for Kobe:—300 bales cotton H Nensey & Co; 1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Jeypore for Osaka:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Jeypore for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Atago Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Atago Maru for cokkaichi:—500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Atago Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Atago Maru for Yokohama:—500 bales cotton R D Tata & Co Ltd; 300 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Atago Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORT.

January 17.

S S Narkunda from London, Agents:—Mackinnon M & Co—From London:—1 drum lubricating oil; 12 boxes bar gold; 5 boxes sovereigns; 1 box gold coin; 2 boxes specie; 911 bars silver; 179 cases gin; 41 cases spirits; 191 cases brandy; 46 cases confectionary; 191 cases boot polish; 159 cases mericines; 27 cases epsom salt; 14 cases arrawroot; 43 cases barley; 25 cases herrings; 25 cases corn flour; 22 cases invalid food; 256 cases biscuits; 55 cases preserves; 147 cases common soap; 22 cases cheese; 50 cases toilet soap; 100 cases vinegar; 103 cases lemon cup; 183 cases jams and marmalade; 78 cases lime juice; 16 cases colour; 50 cases ship's composition; 116 cases cigarettes; 94 cases sherry; 30 cases champagne; 15 cases canned fish; 20 cases syrup; 25 cases bristing; 43 cases varnish; 120 drums varnish; 22 packages emulsion; 64 cases emulsion; 138 cases castor oil; 19 cases olive oil; 30 cases marine glue pitch; 58 cases provisions; 360 cases wine; 395 cases beer; 4 cases ivory; 15 cases tobacco; 31 cases hams and bacon; 10 cases essential oil; 250 cases oilman's stores; 17 cases glass bottles; 53 cases paint; 1291 kegs paint; 320 drums paint; 20 drums disinfectant fluid; 120 drums paste; 50 drums linseed oil; 30 drums turpentine; 24 bags coffee; 19 bales cardboard; 114 bales old clothing; 184 bales old newspaper; 1999 reels millboard discs; 50 boxes apples; 1020 casks cement; 275 pieces earthenware; 150 bundles yellow metal sheets; 175 barrels grapes.

From Havre:—198 cases copper plates.

From Gibraltar:—649 cases saffron.

From Alexandria:—200 bags almonds.

From Marseilles:—120 bales pyrithne roots; 17 bales carpets; 15 bales silk yarn; 65 cases silk yarn; 5 cases gold thread; 68 cases essential oil; 26 cases champagne; 10 cases saffron; 100 cases cochineal; 64 cases olive oil; 17 cases liquors; 30 cases pharm products; 910 cases vermouth; 42 cases wine; 266 cases mineral water; 100 cases gum styrax; 50 d bags French chalk; 900 cases brandy; 20 kegs litharge; 1275 bags almonds.

S S Kapoa from Durban, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co:—From Durban—2000 tons coal 97 cases plums; 10 cases cheese; 37 bars silver bullion; 379 boxes gold bullion.

From Mozambique:—14 bags beans; 113 bags chillies; 60 bags sea shells; 4226 bags cashew nuts; 500 packets cashew nuts.

From Zanzibar:—6 bags dara; 123 bags betelnuts; 793 bales cloves; 128 bales clove stems.

From Mombassa:—301 bales cottons; 11 cases gum copal. 97 bags gum copal.

From Seychelles:—280 no. coco de mer.

From Filipino Artelli from Calcutta Agents Co—From Calcutta:—7350 tons coal.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press).

SIMLA, Jan. 18.

The depression remains deep and its main portion will pass to-night tinto the Simla and Kumaon Hills.

A weaker depression centre is crossing the central parts of the Country Eastwards.

Widespread rain has fallen in East and North Punjab and local rain in Southwest Punjab with a few falls in Baluchistan, the North West Frontier Province, Kashmir and the United Provinces.

A few falls also occurred on the North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts are:—Mussoorie, Ambala and Sialkot half an inch; Lyallpur and Simla three-quarters; and Dalhousie one and a half.

The temperature has fallen further in Baluchistan and a cold wave has reached Rajputana.

Forecast:—Increase in East Punjab and extension in Kashmir, United Provinces and into Bihar and Orissa.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

United Provinces, Eastern Circle Week ending 9th January 1925:—There was no change during the week under report. The condition of sugarcane crop as a whole is not satisfactory on account of deficient looking after the irrigation and hoeing operations due to epidemic diseases prevalent in the district just after the crop had been sown. The preparation of fields for the next sugarcane crop is in progress. The market rates of foodstuffs are normal but there is scarcity of the fodder for cattle. There is no complaint of any disease among cattle but plague is raging throughout the district.

Punjab, 16th Jan. 1925:—There is no change in estimate of condition of cotton crop.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, January, 16.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.822 Inches
Temperature of Air	.. ..	71.4 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	64.5 „
Dew Point	.. ..	59.7 „
Relative humidity of Air	..	68% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	0.6 „
Maximum temperature of Air	..	79.8 „
Minimum do. do.	..	65.7 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		ESE, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. ..	131 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan	h m.	in. ft0
Sat.	17	14 58	26 5	17	0 48	19 5
		8 18	25 3		14 2	18 6
Sun.	18	4 5	26 7	18	10 50	18 9
		17 11	25 1		22 37	20 2
M.	19	5 0	26 2	19	12 1	18 0
		18 43	25 3		.. ..	.. ..
Tu.	20	6 13	25 8	20	0 24	21 5
		20 14	26 2		13 10	1 7
W.	21	7 39	25 9	21	2 0	21 7
		21 20	27 5		14 12	16 3
Th.	22	8 54	26 3	22	3 14	20 6
		22 14	28 8		15 8	15 0
Fri.	23	10 2	27 0	23	4 14	19 6
		23 0	29 9		16 1	18 9

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Jan. 19. (Mon) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 25m.
Jan. 20, (Tues.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 25m
Jan. 21, (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 26m
Jan. 22. (Thurs) Sunrise 7h 15m Sunset 6h. 27m
Jan. 23 (Fri) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 27m.

BURMA CORPORATION LTD.

The General Manager of Bawdwin Mine reports as follows:—

Fire area examined into where accessible. There has been considerable subsidence of ground caused by burning of timber in levels, rises and stopes and subsequent floods with water. There does not appear to be any smoke or gas issuing from the area which, however, will remain flooded and sealed until position is considered absolutely safe for re-opening. Al stopes south of internal shaft representing 15 per cent. of total stoping area have been temporarily lost and will not be available again for some considerable time. New stopes are being opened in other sections of Mine to replace this loss and output from the mine for current production is being maintained though we are unable to accumulate stocks for use next rainy season as we should have been doing at this season of the year under normal circumstances. The position does not necessitate the issue of further cable.

COMMERCIAL.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO'S. REPORT.

Messrs. A. Norden and Co.'s Report dated, New York, December 18th, 1924 runs as follows:—

COTTON:

That the advancing tendency of the market during the past few days has been largely speculative in nature is unquestioned. Attracted by the apparent apathy of cotton and acting on the assumption that, given strong leadership, prices could not fail to share the upward movement of grains and securities, Wall Street and Western operators have made extensive commitments on the long side. The result has been that, despite a considerable increase in the volume of hedge selling, quotations are now approximately dol. 5 a bale above those ruling a week ago. It is evident, in our opinion that the circumstances surrounding the advance in price of grains and securities have not been given adequate consideration, for in no respect can they be said to apply to cotton. Prior to the Presidential Election, the political situation had produced a nervous tension on the Stock Exchange, which was reflected in restricted trading and the depression of values. It was only natural that the definite removal of the fear that a radical administration would govern the country should result in greatly increased activity, accompanied by rising prices. The high prices which prevail in the grain markets are the direct result of a world shortage due to the serious damage to European crops, disappointing yields in Canada and Argentina and the partial failure of the domestic corn crop. On the other hand, cotton growing countries, almost without exception, report increased yields and probabilities point to a world production of at least four million bales more than last year. With specific reference to the American crop we adhere to our opinion that until retail demand, both here and in Europe, broadens considerably and a much larger proportion of this season's supplies has been marketed, higher prices cannot be justified and any advance is likely to be of short duration.

The report issued by the Census Bureau last Saturday that 492,233 bales had been consumed by domestic mills in November was disappointing, in view of the increased activity recently said to have taken place in manufacturing centres. During the first four months of this season, 1,817,533 bales were consumed against 2,054,110 bales in 1923. The bearish effect of these figures was offset by the heavy November exports, which amounted to 1,306,550 bales, a monthly total which only once previously has been exceeded. It does not seem to be generally known that, owing to the premiums on distant months being virtually equivalent to carrying charges, there has been an appreciable increase in the export of cotton on consignment. The steadily increasing Continental stocks place spinners in a good position to resist a further upturn in the price of raw material. Economic conditions in Europe continue to be such as to limit the purchasing power of consumers and the high cost of foodstuffs is undoubtedly restricting purchases of cotton goods. Consideration of these factors leads us to believe that, in a rising market, export demand would materially decrease.

Under present circumstances, it would perhaps be unwise to take a too positive stand on the bear side, but we look for an easier tendency and think that sales around present levels will eventually prove profitable.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
J/F. Sellers £24 1/2.
Tone:—Dull and slow with downward tendency.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Jan/Apl. Value 47 3/8.
May/August Paid 48.

London, Jan. 16.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was slow and on easy side for J/F sellers £ 22.
Cottonseed Bombay J/F sellers £ 10 1/2
Castorseed Bombay J/F sellers £ 23 3/8

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Jan 16.

Total Actual Export 5,000 Bales.
Total Forward 84000 Bales
Total Imports 52,000 Bales.
Total Stock 806,000 Bales.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Slow and steadied cloth sales.
Yarns:—Easier supplies—uncertain.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 17, 5 p.m.

Ready Prices have improved by about As. per cwt. with good Purchase Enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 6100 bags, showing good record of off-take.

Our Forward Market also records a rise of 3d. Java Old Crop Prices and 2 to 3d. in Java New Crop and Beet Sugar Prices Forward Delivery. Mauritius Crystal Sugar Prices Forward Delivery also register a rise of 3d. in yesterday's closing Price-levels.

The following are the Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

OPENING.

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Read Rs. 18/2 per cwt.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March 20/- per cwt.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June-July Sh. 17/4 per cwt.
Shipment July-Aug.-Sept. Sh. 17/2 per cwt.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Dec. Sh. 18/5 per cwt.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Dec. Sh 18/9 per cwt.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/8 per cwt.
Shipment Jan.-Feb-March Sh. 18/7 per cwt

CLOSING.

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/2 per cwt.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March Sh. 20/1 F.B.H.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment Juae-July Sh 17/4 per cwt. F.B.H
Shipment July-Aug.-Sept Sh. 17/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Dec Sh 18/4 per cwt F.B.H
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Dec. Sh. 18/8 per cwt F.B.H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/9 per cwt.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March Sh 18/7 per
F.B.H.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 17

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 25/32
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 13/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 27/32
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying D. D. 1/5 15/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 636
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A. Frcs 686
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 676
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 108
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 103
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 158½
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 216½
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 159 1/2
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 282
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.76-3/4
London—Paris Frcs. 88.40
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.10
London—Rome Liras 117.00
TONE OF EXCHANGE—Quiet market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 4 1/4 per cent
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 3½ per cent.
One month 4 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Tone of money market—Very steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

London, Jan. 17.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 15/16. Firm.
Bar Gold ——.
Bar Silver Spot 32 5/16. Steady.

London, Jan. 16.

Rentes 3 per cent 48 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 15/16
Idle—Very little doing.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/8
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.
Weekly Bullion Shipments £ 194.350

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

London, Jan. 16.

Stockholm 17.70
Christiania 31.31
Amsterdam 11.81
Switzerland 24.78
Prague 158.77

London, Jan. 16.

Exchange on London in Paris 88.40
Exchange on London in Germany 20.086.000m.
Exchange on London in Italy 117.50

New York, Jan. 16.

Demand Bills 4.76 62

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £89 5/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £93 unchanged.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £101 1/2 —1/2.
Conversion Loan £77 3/4 plus 1/16.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c. £101 3/4 unchgd.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £117 unchgd.
Consols 2 1/2 p.c. 57 5/8. unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. 49. Nominal.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. (Sterling Loan) 68. Nominal.
Government Securities 3 p.c. 57 7/8. Nominal.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 16.

Discount Bank Bills 3 M/st 3 13/16.
Rentes 5 p.c. 21.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 M/st 4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 M/st 4 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 M/st 4 3/4.

METAL REPORT.

Tin Block £260.

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 14/3
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/3
Bar Gold ready, Rs. 22/10
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/3/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/3/3
Bar silver ready, 74/1
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 74/11
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72/4

London, Jan. 16

Bar gold ready, s. 87/2
Silver ready, d. 32/2
Silver forward d. 31/15
TONE OF SILVER—Very steady, India sold, China bought. Market closed dull but with steady undertone.

GOLD.

Bombay, January 17.

Ready:—22-13-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Maha	22-4 0			22-4-0
Fragan	22-3-9			22-3-9

Teji Mandi.
Maha 0—6—0
Fragan 0—9—6
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, January 17.

Ready:—74-15-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Posh	74-4-0	74-12-0		74-12-0
Maha	73-0-0	73-5-0		73-5-0
Fragan	72-12 0	73-1-0		73-1-0

Teji Mandi.
Maha 1—15—0
Fragan 2—8—0
Tone—Market Steady,

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper Rs. 67/4
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/10
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/4
5 per cent Bonds due 1945-55 Rs. 87/13
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/8
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/12
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 109 11
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/4
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/4
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/10
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74

SHARES.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1417/8, India 74, Central Bank 22/14 and Eastern Bank 78.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 445, Bombay Cotton 510, Bombay Dyeing 1135, Bradbury 500, Century 540, Cent. India 535, Colaba Land 167/8, Coorla 155, Crescent 245, Currim 500, Dawn 630, Edw. Sassoon 187/8, Fazulbhoy 905, Gokak 105, Ind. Bleaching 222/8, Ind. Malwa 395, Kastoorchand 132/8, Khatao 182/8, Kohinoor 1260, Luxmi Cotton 4600, Madhowji 390, Mathuradas 235, M. Petit 2700, Meyer Sassoon 127/8, Morarji 2675, New Great 457/8, New City 307/8, Pabani 372/8, Pearls 552/8, Phoenix 560, Simplex 217/8, Swan 1100 Swadeshi 650, Tata Mill 167/8 and Vishnu Cotton 1715.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 202/8, B. Burma 322/8, B. Burma N. 1. 73/12, Bt. Burma Pet. 4/11, Bombay Tramway 92/8, Bombay Steam 65, Bundi Cement 8/4, Katni Ord. 50, Katni Defd. 150 New India Insur 11/14, Shivrajpur 51, Tata Iron Ord. 10/12, Tata Iron Defd. 26/14, Tata Hydro 750 and Scindia Steam 6/3.

SHARES.

London, Jan. 16.

Honkong Bank £139.
Chartered Bank £21 1/4
National Bank £47 1/8
P. and O. Bank £11 1/2
Eastern Bank £6 1/8.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/9.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, January 17.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 16th January, 1925.

Cotton	22909	Bales.
Wheat	11709	Cwts.
Linseed	10034	"
Rapeseed etc.	1177	"
Gingellyseed	12184	"
Poppyseed	9	"
Groundnuts	9281	"
Castorseed	2934	"
Rice	4451	"
Myrabollams	11480	"
Cottonseed	14357	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	5445	"
Juwar	89	"
Masur	1238	"
Barley	11	"
Bajri	5451	"
Coal	1285	Tons.

METALS.

London, Jan. 16.

English best Selected Copper £69 1/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £66
Copper Braziers £85 1/2.
Yellow Metal 8 3/16.
Hard Spelter £30 3/4. Nominal.
Corrugated Sheets £17 1/8.

BRASS.

Bombay, January 17.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	60	0	0
Do	1	60	0	0
Do	1 1/4	60	0	0
Do	1 1/2	60	0	0
Do	1 3/4	60	0	0
Do	2	60	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, January 17.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	3/4	64	12	0
Copper	1	64	12	0
Copper	1 1/4	64	12	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	65	0	0
Copper	1 3/4	65	0	0
Copper	2	65	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		66	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4		57	8	0
" "	to 1	58	0	0
" "	1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2	58	0	0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		64	12	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1-4		65	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 17.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0	14	0
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1	0	0
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	13	9
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	13	6
David	No. 10 1/2	0	13	3
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	12	9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	13	3
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0	13	0
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	11	9
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0	11	6
Japan	No. 40—1	1	6	3
"	No. 42—2	1	9	3
"	No. 20	1	1	3
"	No 32	1	5	3

BARLEY.

London, Jan. 16.

Karachi Barley Jan/Feb sellers 42/9

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 17.

To-day Reuter reported 8 to 14 points lower in New York futures. The market declined on local traders selling. Liverpool has been reported unchanged to 8 points lower. The market eased on scattered selling.

The consumption of the American mills for the month of December was 5,32,000 bales, against 4,62,000 bales last year.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 16th instant as under:—

"Market action to-day impairing confidence in high prices."

The American market seems to be lifeless at the moment, with practically showing little or no change in the course of values.

The local market, on the other hand, continues to keep remarkably steady owing to the strength of the January Oomra position, whilst for ready cotton there is a continued good demand to cover previous sales. There is, however, no sign of any fresh demand either from Europe or Japan and what business put through at the moment is the buying by local mills only; but when once the requirements for this month are satisfied we undoubtedly expect that prices will incline to give way especially should arrivals increase.

In accordance with a small decline reported from New York the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 458, i.e., Rs. 2 lower than yesterday's closing rate for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May. At the opening Offices and Bazar operators were buyers and the rate advanced to Rs. 460½. Selling by a Japanese Firm caused a set-back and the market gave way to Rs. 459½ and closed steady at Rs. 460. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 460½ and going up to Rs. 461½ on buying by Jobbers closed at Rs. 460½ at 6-30 p.m.

Fine M. G. Oomra January opened at Rs. 460 and eased to Rs. 458½ on Commission Houses selling. Around this level Bazar operators bought raising the values to Rs. 464½ and the market closed at Rs. 464; whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 446 improved to Rs. 449 on prominent Shroffs buying, but again receded to Rs 447 on Commission Houses selling and closed at Rs. 447½. Fully Good M. G. Bengal January and March were respectively quoted at Rs. 392 and Rs. 382.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

MARWARI BAZAR—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 4 P.M.

Bombay, January 17.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	460
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	..	392 1/2
" "	March	..	382 1/2
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	..	456 1/2
" "	March	..	448

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 17,

		Ready average quality.	Fine.
Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..	..
" Fine	M.G.	..	410/15
" F.G.M.G.		380/90	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	M.G.	..	410/15
" F.G.M.G.		380/90	..
Punjab-Americans	M.G.	..	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	M.G.	460/65	480/85
Nagpur		460/65	480/85
Yeotmal	Fine M.G.	455/65	470
Pulgaon	" "	455/65	470
Dhamangaon	" "	450/55	465
Amraoti	" "	445/55	465
Khamgaon-Akola	" "	450/55	465
Mulkapur	" "	445/50	455/60
Khandesh	" "	440/45	450
" F.G.M.G.		..	March.
Broach	Fine M.G.	..	485/87
" Fully Good	"	..	..
Muthia	Fine "	..	..
" F.G.M.G.		..	430/40
Dharwar	S.G.	..	..
Coompta	M.G.	..	..
Westerns	"	500	..
"	H.G.	..	..
Miraj	M.G.	500	..
Cambodia	"	560	..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay January 17.

New York Market 16 January 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
23.67	Jan.		23.53	—14
23.85	Mar.	23.96+11	23.72	—13
24.18	May		24.05	—13
24.40	Jul.		24.26	—14
23.88	Oct		23.80	—08

New York spot on 15th Jan. 24.15; New Orleans 23.73+15.

Telegraphic market advices:—Market easy on Western interests selling and local traders selling; stop orders reached. Demand on limits down.

May highest 24.38 (10.06 a.m.), lowest 23.90 (1.53 p.m.), range .48 points.

Liverpool Market 16 January 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.79	Jan.			12.79	—
12.87	Mar.	12.85—02	12.86—01	12.86	—0
12.95	May	12.95 —		12.93	—02
13.00	Jul.			12.96	—04
12.83	Oct.			12.75	—08
	Egyptian				
26.13	May			25.65	—48
25.43	Jul.			24.93	—50

Telegraphic market advices:—Steady market. Heavy forwardings Lancashire American cross rate 4.77 7/8.

December consumption U.S.A. Mills 532,000 bales.

	1924	1923	1922	1921
Consumption December	532,000	462,000	528,000	512,000

Liverpool, Jan. 17.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

January	12.79 unchgd.
March	12.85 —.1
May	12.92 —.1
July	12.96 unchgd.

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Jan. 17.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	To-day's Price.
January	12.73 —.6
March	12.79 —.7
May	12.88 —.7
June	12.89 —.4
July	12.92 —.4
October	12.72 —.3
December	12.62 —.1
January	12.60 —.1

EGYPTIANS.

March	26.50 plus .17
May	25.85 plus .20
July	25.28 plus .30

London, Jan. 16.

Exchange Belgium 95.35.
Exchange Athens 272.50.

New York, Jan. 16

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 42,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 15,000
Day's Exports to Continent 20,000
Futures at New York—

January	23.53	—.14
March	23.72	—.13
May	24.05	—.12
July	24.26	—.14

Spot Cotton at New York 24.00 —.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 23.65 —.10
Futures at New Orleans—

May	23.74	—.8
July	23.98	—.15

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 23 1/8
Demand Bills 4.76.62.
Silver Foreign Mined 68 1/8

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 16.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Months.	To-day's Prices.
January	12.79 unchgd
February	12.78 —.1
March	12.86 —.1
April	12.87 —.2
May	12.93 —.2
June	12.93 —.3
July	12.96 —.4
August	12.90 —.6
September	12.82 —.7
October	12.75 —.8
November	12.66 —.9
December	12.63 —.9
January	12.61 —.9

Tone:—Barely steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Jan. 16.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
January	26.93 plus .50
February	26.63 plus .50
March	26.33 plus .48
April	25.97 plus .48
May	25.65 plus .52
June	25.08 plus .30
July	24.93 plus .50
August	24.68 plus .50
September	24.13 plus .50
October	23.78 plus .50
November	21.45 plus .55
December	21.30 plus .55
January	21.25 plus .55

COTTON

Total Day's Sales at Liver pool 4,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 330 Bales.
Mid Americans Spot.—Universal standard quieter 13.08
Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis 29.25
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)—

March	23.93
May	24.24
July	24.45

New York Noon Call—

March	23.86
May	24.18
July	24.39

New Orleans 10 a.m.—

January	23.76
May	24.22

CLOSING PRICES—AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 17.

Futures at New York:—

Months.	To-day's Price.
January	23.50 —.3
March	23.72 unchgd.
May	24.05 "
July	24.29 plus .3

Liverpool, Jan. 16

Scinde Good	10.40
Scinde Fully Good	10.80
Scinde Fine	11.20
Bengal Good	10.50
Bengal Fully Good	10.90
Bengal Fine	11.30
Oomra Good	10.80
Oomra Fully Good	11.30
Oomra Fine	11.80
Broach Good	11.05
Broach Fully Good	11.45
Broach Fine	11.85

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 16

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 250,000 Bales.
Week's Exports to Great Britain 71,000 Bales.
Week's Exports to France and Continent 71,000 Bales.
Week's Exports to Japan 24000 Bales.
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 1654.000 Bales.
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 1,438,000 Bales.

ARGENTINE LINSEED AND WHEAT ESTIMATE.

London, Jan. 16.

The final estimate of Linseed Argentine is 1,320,000 tons and that of Argentine wheat is 5,210,000 tons.

WHEATS.

London, Jan. 16.

Cargo, Rosario Santa Fe' 63 1/2 lbs. paid and buyers for J/F 66/3
Cargo, Victorian paid for Feb. to Mar. 15th shipment . 66/3
Cargo, South Australian paid for Jan. shipment 66/3, loading 66/6.
Cargo, Choice White Karachi paid for February shipment, 64/3

London, Jan. 16

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. Jan./Feb sellers 66.
Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. Jan./Feb buyers 66/9
Tone:—Argentine was firm and dearer with fair trade.
Australian Jan./Feb paid—large trade 66/3
Choice White Karachi Jan/Feb paid 64.
Soft Red Karachi Jan/Feb sellers 66/3
Tone:—Indian Wheat were firm and dearer with fair trade.
Calcutta Club No. 2 April/May sellers 62/3
Choice White Bombay April/May nominal 63/3 and Delhi also nominal.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, January 17.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chambr of Commerce

	Bazaar Terms. Ready	Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	54 0 0		8 5 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	53 0 0		8 4 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	57 0 0		8 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 8 0		12 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 6 0		11 14 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 4 0		12 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 10 0		14 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 5 0		13 13 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	71 0 0		14 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68 0 0		....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	65 0 0		....
Teelseed, Black	62 0 0		....
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0		14 0 0
Groundnuts	66 0 0		....
Mowraseed	9 4 0		9 12 0
Barley	40 0 0		6 4 0
Castorseed	62 0 0		12 10 0
Cotton Seeds, Ready Delivery	....		5 10 0
Jira	16 0 0		....
Forward.	Rs. a. p.		
Wheat, May	8 1 6		
Linseed, May	13 13 9		
Groundnuts J. F	64 4 0		
Cotoon Seed	5 10 0		
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 Dec.-Jan.	....		
Castor Seed M-M.	12 4 0		
Cotton Seed F-M.	5 10 0		

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay. January 17

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Amedabad Advance	447-8	445	
Bombay Cotton	515	511	
Bombay Dyeing	1097-8-1137-8	45-1125	
Century	526-4-42-8	45-541-4	
Nagpur	536-4-40	37-8-535	
Colaba	165-70	167-8	
Crescent ex-divi.	245-47-8	47-8-242-8	
Indore ex-divi.	396-400	395	
Kohinoor	1250	1250	
New Great	456 4-65	71-4-460	
Pearl ex-divi.	555-61-4	67-8-55-552-8	
Phœnix	565	560	
Bharucha	102-8	102-8	
Simplex	220-25	21-4-22-18-8	
Swan ex-divi.	1080	1100	
Swadesh	640	650	
Pabni	370	370	
Fazal ex-divi.	905-20-15	20-907-8	
Mathuradas	225	230	
Tata Mill	170	167-8	
Globe	47-8	47-8	
Mysore	117-8	117-8	
Madhavji	385-90	388-12	
Finlay ex-divi.	750	750	
Gokak	105	105	
Edward Sassoon	187-8	187-8	
Meyer Sassoon	127-8	127-8	
Alcock	202-8	202-8	
Bombay Burma Old	325	322-8	
Bombay Elec Tram	92-8	92-8	
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	65	65	
Bundi Cement	8-4	8-4	
Central E. Mining	31-12	31-12	
Indian Cement	37-8	37-8	
Tata Steel Ord.	11	11	
Tata Steel Defd.	26-4	26-14	

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Sphinx Hockey League—Cathedral High School vs. Parsi Athletes, Kennedy Sea Face, 3-15 p.m.; Parsi Pioneers vs. Lusitanians, Cooperage, 3-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 21.

Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay—Lecture by Rev. P. L. Mills, D.D., on "The Hebrew and Persian Conceptions of Paradise."

SATURDAY, Jan. 24.

Bombay Art Society's Conversazione, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 35
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15
Inter III Poona Express	12 30	14
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Ex.	9 0	21
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 30

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba) Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11 5	16 30
Gujarat Mail	8 42	20 45
Delhi Express	30	21
Kathiawar Express	7 40	21 35
Express	*20	25 7

*(Terminates at Church Gate)

The Morning Down Express timed to leave Colaba at 7 hours will stop at Dahanu Road, Gholvad and Daman Road on Saturdays, Sundays, and all Gazetted Holidays and the Up Express due in at Church Gate at 20-25 will stop at the same stations on Sundays, Mondays and all Gazetted Holidays.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BAND-STAND

The Band of the 1st. Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Regt. A. F. I. will play the music at the 'Chowpatty' Band-stand to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

"The O. S. K.'s steamers Shinyoh Maru and Amur Maru left Moji for Bombay on 11th and 4th inst. respectively and are due to arrive on 16th and 30th Feb. and Saunko Maru left Singapore for Bombay on 11th inst. and is due here on 26th idem."

DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.

"At Dr. Gulamally's Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, total attendance of different nationalities in Dec. last was 710; males being 600 and 110 females."

MUSLIM STUDENTS UNION.

The Annual Elocution competition will take place in the Union Hall Chowpatty on Saturday (the 24th January) at 5-30 p.m. The entries are open till that day.

MANDVI WARD BYE-ELECTION.

Mr. A. N. Surve, M.L.C., offers himself to be elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation at the Bye-Election to be held on the 9th February next by the Mandvi Ward.

YOUNG THEIST'S UNION.

Under the auspices of the Union there will be a debate on "Does Man Serve God by serving Man alone" on Wednesday (21st inst.) at 6-30 p.m. in the Mukha Sala. All are cordially invited to attend and take part in the debate.

WANTED A GIFT.

The Poona Anath Vidyarthi Griha (Poor Students' Home) is appealing for a free gift of the new edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica for the use of its library and high school and will be thankful to any generous donor for the same.

BOMBAY VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION.

The Bombay Vigilance Association desire the full-time service of an Indian lady worker to undertake vigilance and rescue work in the city, in the first instance to be associated with an experienced lady worker. Full information as to the nature and scope of the work and the remuneration offered may be obtained from the Honorary Secretaries, 12, Wodehouse Road, Fort.

PRESENTATION OF WAR MEDALS.

A pleasant function took place in the office of the Superintendent, R. M. S. "P" Dn., Jhansi, on the evening of the 16th January, 1925, when in presence of the staff and Postmaster Mr. Dar, Superintendent, R. M. S., presented War and Victory Medals to Messrs. B. C. D. Vadam, Inspector, R. M. S., and Kanaya Lal Sorter, for their services rendered in the Great War. Light refreshments and tea were served to all present.

HELP TO THE POOR NAKED CHILDREN.

Mr. Jhabvala writes to say that some more clothes have been received from the following to whom the best thanks of the Central Labour Board are due: Rai Mehrbai Hormasji Suntoke- Rai Jaiji Dorbji Bharucha and others. More clothes are wanted especially for female children who can best be clothed in Swadeshi petticoats.

All help may be sent at the following address:—"S. H. Jhabvala, Hon. Secretary Central Labour Board, Shetye Building, Elphinstone Road, Poibavdi, Parel."

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Monday January 19th, at 6-45 p.m. Call sign F. F. Wave length 387 metres:—

1. Pianoforte Solo "Sonata"—Beethoven Op 10 No. 1.
2. Song by Mr. G. E. Ash.
3. Song by Miss Ivy Austin.
4. Pianoforte Solo "Nocturne"—Chopin—by Mrs. Magill.
5. Song by Mr. G. E. Ash.
6. Song by Miss Ivy Austin.
7. News Bulletin.

PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSN.

A meeting of the Suburban Railway Advisory Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association was held on the 14th inst. at the office of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association at 139, Medow Street, Fort Bombay, when the following resolution was passed:—"This Advisory Committee of the Suburban Railway Passengers record with deep regret the sad news of the death of the father of Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat on Tuesday night (the 13th instant). It is further resolved that acopy of this resolution be forwarded to Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat for information."

THE ALL-INDIA AYURVEDA VIDYAPITHA EXAMINATIONS, 1925.

The Secretary of the A. I. A. V., writes from No. 6, Audiappa Mudali Street, Vepery, Madras, as under:—

"It is decided by the All-India Ayurveda Vidyapitha that Bombay will be a centre for the examinations as usual and the examinations of the Ayurveda Vidyapitha will be conducted at Bombay under the Superintendentship of Ayurveda Mahopadhyaya Pandit Vasudeva Sastry Amapura. The students intending to appear for the examinations (which will be held from the 17th to 23rd of March, 1925) can apply to me with necessary fees (Acharya Rs. 15, Visharada Rs. 10 and Bhishak Rs. 5) before the 31st January, 1925. Other particulars can be had from the Superintendent of Bombay Centre."

CALCUTTA HOSIERY WORKMEN'S ASSN.

A Calcutta correspondent writes:—A general meeting of the Hosiery Workmen's Association was held on the 11th instant, under the presidency of its President Mr. Mukunda Lal Sircar. After the usual business including the passing of accounts Messrs. Anath Bandhu Dutt, Surendra Mohan Mitra, Kali Das Bose, Hari Das Roy and Jagadish Chandra Bhownick addressed the meeting advising the members to develop the "Self-help" scheme which, they said, would bring economic emancipation for them. Among others, two important resolutions were unanimously passed urging the Government of India to nominate Mr. M. Singaravelu Chettiar of Madras as Indian Workers' Delegate to the forthcoming session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva and in view of the importance of the subjects to be discussed at the Conference, the Association urged the nomination of at least six technical advisers to accompany the workers' delegate and for this purpose suggested the names of Messrs. N. M. Joshi of Bombay, V. V. Giri of Madras, D. Chamanlal of Lahore, Mukunda Lal Sircar of Calcutta, D. R. Thengdi of Nagpur and R. C. Mitra of Lucknow.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

A class for the training of social workers will be held under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, at the Head Office of the League (Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum), for fifteen days from 17th January, 1925. The class is intended to stimulate interest in and provide information on some outstanding problems of social service.

PROGRAMME.

Thursday, 22nd January:—(a) Directed Games and Public Recreation, (b) Community Centres, by Mr. W. E. D. Ward, 6 to 7-45 p.m.

Saturday, 24th January:—Adult Education, by Principal H. R. Hamley, M.A., 6 to 6-45 p.m.; Education of the Defective, by Mr. H. B. Chhatrapati, 7 to 7-45 p.m.

Sunday, 25th January:—Child Welfare, by Dr. Miss Jerbanoo E. Mistry, 6 to 7-45 p.m.

Tuesday, 27th January:—Public Health, by Dr. H. V. Tilak, 6 to 6-45 p.m.; Social Hygiene, by Prof. Mr. J. Antia, 7 to 7-45 p.m.

Thursday, 29th January:—Criminology, by Mr. R. P. Masani, 6 to 6-45 p.m.; Welfare Work in Factories, by Mr. S. B. Kulkarni, 7 to 7-45 p.m.

Saturday, 31st January:—Fields for and Principles of Social Work, by Miss A. W. Nesbitt, 3 to 4-30 p.m.

Visits to the following institutions will be arranged on days on which there will be no lectures. The exact dates of visiting the same will be announced in the class from time to time. The following institutions will be visited:—

(1) Beggars' Home and Camp, (2) Sadavarts, (3) Orphanages, (4) Jails and Reformatories, (5) Salvation Army-Industrial Home, (6) Y. M. C. Association, (7) Y. W. C. Association, (8) Seva Sadan, (9) Schools for the Deaf and Mute, (10) Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, (11) Children's Home, (12) Infant Welfare Society Centres, (13) Bombay Working Men's Institute, (14) Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute, (15) Factories.

Intending students are requested to register their names at the office of the Social Service League, Bombay.

No fees will be charged for attending the class. The students are, however, expected to bear their own expenses in connection with the visits to the institutions. The undersigned will be glad to supply any further information. D. S. Savardekar, Assistant Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay.

BOMBAY BABY WEEK.

The Committee of the Bombay Baby Week writes:—

"The following is the further list of donations received towards the expenses of the Bombay Baby Week:—

Previously acknowledged, Rs. 9,080; Collections through Mr. S. D. Saklatwala, Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association: Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd., Rs. 200; Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Rs. 100; Messrs. C. N. Wadia and Co., Rs. 100; Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Rs. 100; Collections through Mrs. Meyer Nissim, Rs. 77; Collections through Mr. Mangesh A. Dabholkar, Rs. 250. Total Rs. 9,907-0-0."

CORONER'S COURT.

FATAL INDISCRETION.

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest over the body of Sakharam Manaji, a Hindu mill-hand aged 45 years.

The evidence showed that the deceased was a worker in the Morarji Gokuldas Mill. On the 29th November last, the deceased was sweeping the pit of the lift. As the lift was working the deceased was warned not to sweep during that time. But, heedless of the warning, he remained sweeping. As the lift was coming down the man shouted and the liftman tried to raise the lift up, but it had already struck the face of the deceased.

The deceased was sent to the J. J. Hospital where he was detained for treatment. Later on, he developed septic pneumonia which ended in his death on Saturday last.

The jury brought in a verdict of death from pneumonia resulting from injuries.

BHIWANI MILL CASE.

(From a Correspondent.)

BHIWANI, Jan. 15.

Judgment has been pronounced in one of the Bhiwani mill cases and Lala Murlidhar, one of the agents, has been sentenced to 3 years. An appeal has been filed by him to the Session's Court. As for the remaining cases the Deputy Commissioner, Hissar has written that they may be dropped on the grounds of public economy. The accused enjoyed the reputation of being loyal people amongst local officials and it is likely that the above recommendation may be granted by the Government.

POONA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. P. K. Naik competes for a seat in the ensuing Municipal Election of Poona city on behalf a "Shukrawar" Peta Electorate.

INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO.

ANNUAL MEETING AGAIN ADJOURNED.

The adjourned annual general meeting of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., was held on Saturday the 17th instant, Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas presiding.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said that it was his pleasant duty once more to move for an adjournment. Last time he had told them that they had an offer of bringing additional capital but that day he was glad to inform them that they had more than one offer, each better than the other. The Directors wanted some more time to select the best of the offers in keeping with the tradition and policy of the "Bombay Chronicle". Already there were three offers, viz, from Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla, the Swaraj Party and Mr. Lotwalla, and he understood that these various offers and proposals would be put before the general body of share-holders at an extraordinary meeting. He, therefore, proposed that the meeting be adjourned to 31st instant.

Mr. V. A. Desai Seconded Mr. L. R. Tairsee's proposition.

The Chairman said that the Directors had resolved to call an extraordinary general meeting of the share-holders on the 31st January next at 12 noon when the various proposals would be put before them. He therefore proposed that the ordinary general meeting be adjourned to the 31st instant at 12-30 p.m.

The meeting was accordingly adjourned to the 31st January at 12-30 p.m.

RECLUSE OF PONDICHERRY.

LALAJI'S INTERVIEW WITH ARABINDO GHOSE.

In an interview given to a representative of the "Bandematram" of Lahore Lala Lajpat Rai is reported to have said that though he was opposed to the Spinning Franchise, as President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee he will do his best to work it out. He is also reported to have stated that some persons belonging to neither of the two dominant parties are thinking of organising a third one within the Congress.

Asked about his visit to Pondicherry he said he had found Babu Arabinda Ghose in perfect health, but it was not possible to say when he (Arabinda Ghose) would return to public life. In fact Arabinda himself did not know this. Although Lalaji had a long talk with the recluse of Pondicherry, the latter had refused to express any opinions on current affairs for the reason that he himself could not work for them; however he did say one thing about Hindu Sangathan that it should be carried on only in such a way as will guarantee that no provocation is given to Muslim susceptibilities, for both communities have to live in this country.

MECCA BLOCKADED.

AMIR ALI'S MESSAGE TO PEOPLE.

(Translated from "Fatal Arab—Damascus)

Amir Ali has issued the following message for the people of Mecca:—

It was God's will that such hardships should befall us. Our enemy has usurped the most sacred portion of our country and we are feeling every moment equal to a month of troubles. Such was God's will, but the Merciful and Just Lord has also enjoined that victory in the end bes with those who fear God. People of Mecca! Your thought is uppermost in our mind and we are ready to sacrifice our all, even our life for the sake of the Holy Lands. But we are afraid that you might become victims of the same barbarities that were committed in Taif. We have now collected our forces and concentrated our powers, enlisted your brethren in our army and God be thanked we have now power enough to cope with our enemy and are ready to drive away the enemy from our country. We have blockaded Mecca and stopped all eatables and foodstuffs on the way to Mecca. Our airships will soon be bombarding the enemy from the air and we hope the enemy will get sufficient punishment. At such a critical time we wish you to remain steady and firm and will not fall in the trap of the enemy. Remember that the enemy is enemy and can never become your friend and you should not expect anything better than what befell your brethren in Taif. We ask you to make the enemy's task difficult when he takes defensive measures against the raid of our airships. We have no doubt cut off all foodstuffs from Mecca, but we were compelled to do it so that the enemy may not utilise these foodstuffs. You should bear a few days' hardships for the sake of those lasting comforts that you will get after driving out the enemy.

SULTAN OF NEJD'S DECLARATION.

NO HAND OF ANY GOVERNMENT IN HEJAZ DEVELOPMENTS.

(Translated from "Alakhbar," Cairo)

Aminul Rihani, the well known scholar of Arabic who lived for three years with the Sultan of Nejd at Raiz and who is now on a mission of peace between Nejd and Hejaz, is authorised by the Sultan of Nejd to make the following declaration to the Press:—

Some papers have published that some other Power's hidden hand is the cause of the recent developments in the Hejaz and they have also given publicity to the rumour that there has been signed a secret treaty between Nejd and Turkey. The Government of Nejd contradicts these stories. What the Nejd Government has done was an Islamic necessity. This was the only aim by which the Nejd Government was actuated in the recent developments.

INDIAN INTER-PROVINCIAL UNION.

DRAFT SUGGESTIONS BY CAMBRIDGE INDIANS.

(From a Correspondent.)

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 12.

The idea of the Indian Inter-Provincial Union is more or less based on the Europeans Students' Federation or International Students' Union. These Unions have been seen to be of tremendous use here in arranging international tours and promoting good will. On the whole, if the thing can once be started, it will be seen to be of much use. Something similar is the Y.M.C.A. in India, but it being a semi-religious body defeats half the purpose that it could serve. The scheme outlined below, excluding only, as it does, the school-boys, will suit people of all sorts of opinion and creed. All criticisms and suggestions are extremely welcome and they may be sent to Mr. G. G. Takle, Christ's College, Cambridge. The following are the draft suggestions by Cambridge Indians:

AIMS.

To keep up old friendships and to promote Inter-Provincial understanding and good will. Membership is open to all Indian (including Cylonese and Burmese) adults and college students, but not to school-boys. The Union will include among its members Indians of all political and religious views, officials and non-officials. Its activities will be entirely of a social nature.

WORK.

The Union will endeavour to realise its ideal by encouraging social intercourse between Indians living in different provinces by various means, e.g.—

(i) By making arrangements for exchange of inter-provincial hospitality. For example, the Cambridge University Council for the entertainment of foreign students invites continental students every term as guests and secures free hospitality for them.

(ii) By organising occasional Holiday Camps, gatherings of the nature of what are known as "Summer Schools" in Europe, Inter-Provincial Sports, Inter-Varsity Debates, etc., in which two or more Provinces will take part.

(iii) By organising tours to different parts of India.

(iv) By establishing, in the chief centres of each province, Inter-Provincial Clubs, membership of any one of which will entitle the holder to the privileges of membership of any other in any part of the Country. The Union may request existing clubs in each Province to extend their privileges to our members.

ORGANISATION.

Every Province, or such local area as may be agreed upon as a a unit, will have a Provincial Council, selected by the members in each area. The Provincial Council will in turn elect, out of their, number a small committee.

It may be suggested that the Committee should keep:—

(i) A register containing the names and address of the members.

(ii) A list of families willing to offer free hospitality to one or more visitors from other provinces for short periods—say, from 3 to 7 days once a year.

The Provincial Committees will keep each other informed of the offers of such hospitality and make all necessary arrangements in connection with proposed visits.

After the Provincial centres have been organised a National Executive composed of representatives of all Provincial Council, will be formed to co-ordinate the activities of the various provinces.

BRANCHES ABROAD

Branches like Oxford, Cambridge, London etc., will act more or less as convenient "recruiting centres" for students from all parts of India. Every such centre will have a council having representatives from different provinces. It will be the duty of the Council to keep a register containing the names, permanent home addresses and faculties of members. Towards the end of the academic year, the council will prepare a list of homegoing members and send their names etc., to their respective Provincial Councils, so that the latter may obtain their co-operation when they go back.

FINANCE.

Each centre will arrange for its expenses. It may, however, be pointed out that our initial undertakings like tours, camps etc., will be self-supporting. To cover the expenses of correspondence, printing and so on, each Provincial Council may decide upon a small annual subscription.

MAULANA SHAUKATALI AT NAVSARI.

A RECORD MEETING.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAVSARI, Jan. 15

The town of Navsari was lucky in having a visit from Maulana Shaukat Ali for a day. He was prevailed upon to give a public lecture on National questions of the moment in the Town Hall. On 15th instant, the Town Hall was packed to suffocation to hear the Maulana Saheb. It is seldom that such a big meeting takes place in the town. Dr. Jehangir Bemramji Dordi, an ardent Nationalist, was voted to the Chair. The chairman in a few preliminary remarks said that there was no need to introduce Maulana Shaukat Ali to the audience, as he was well-known all over the country as the great apostle of Hindu-Muslim Unity and of national solidarity. He said he considered it a privilege to preside over an important gathering of his beloved fellow-countrymen. Many Parsi and Hindu ladies had also attended the meeting. The Muslims had also naturally attended in large numbers. As there was not even standing room inside the Town Hall, a number of people had to stow themselves outside the doorways and windows of the Hall to hear the Maulana.

Maulana Shaukat Ali dwelt on the importance of Hindu-Muslim Unity as the key-stone of Swaraj. He paid a glowing tribute to Mahatmaji and said that Mahatmaji was the greatest friend Islam had known and that he looked upon Mahatmaji as the greatest leader of the Moslems in the Khilafat movement and in all questions affecting the well-being of Islam in India and outside India. As Navsari has for centuries been the headquarters of the Parsis in India the Maulana made a reference to their presence in the country for the last 1,300 years. He said that the Parsis had lived in peace under the rule of Hindu and Moslem Kings and Emperors and had tended their sacred Fire which they had brought with them from Persia and the sacred fire was still burning brightly. The English had been in India only for the last 150 years and they had not needed the protection of the English during all these centuries of their sojourn in India. Therefore, the Parsis as well the other small communities in India should have no fear that when Swaraj was attained their lives and their sacred Fire would be in jeopardy. They will be as secure under Swaraj as they had always been before. If the Parsis wanted posts under a Swaraj Government, even if they were granted as many posts as they desired, how many posts would be filled up by 80,000 Parsis out of a population of 300 millions. He said the Mahatmaji's conception of Swaraj was the protection of the minorities, and he himself entirely agreed with the Mahatmaji. He paid a graceful tribute to the good qualities of the Parsis which had enabled them to hold their own among the millions of India.

He exhorted all Hindus and Moslems to follow the Mahatmaji's lead and help him to win Swaraj for India, by choosing Khaddar and by act and precept furthering Hindu-Moslem Unity. He would prefer the Hindus to keep the untouchable classes as Hindus, but if the Hindus insisted on outcasting them, and the untouchables wanted to have Hinduism, he, as a Muslim would prefer to see them become Moslems than Christians. He earnestly exhorted his Hindu brethren to settle the question with a view to their own good and to the good of the country, as a whole.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

At the conclusion of the Maulana's address, the Chairman thanked him on behalf of the meeting. He also exhorted his Hindu-Muslim brothers to foster inter-communal unity. He said as the Maulana Saheb had referred to the position of the Parsis in India, he as a Parsi would like to speak on the subject from first hand knowledge. So far as the town of Navsari was concerned the Parsis had been there at least for the last 800 years. During the last 500 years, of which period the history was known, the Parsis had always been the higher Revenue officers under the then Governments. Their great leader, Changashah Mangeshah was the Head of the District under the Gujerat Sultans. The office was hereditary in his family. After him, their great spiritual leader, Dastoor Meherji Rana had gone to the Court of the Emperor Akbar with some Parsi learned priests on a religious mission. He was granted a jagir of 200 Bighas of land near Navsari by Akbar which are still in the Meherji Rana family. His son Destoor Kekobad had also been to the Moghul Court and he became the Head of the District in succession to the Changashah's family. After him, the Chairman said his own ancestors had gone to the Emperor Jehangir's Court and they had received a jagir of 100 Bighas of land near Navsari which were still in the possession of his family. The Headship of the District devolved on certain other Parsi families from time to time. About 150 years ago the Great Desai Khurshedji Temulji attained to that dignity first under the Nawabs of Surat during the Moghul period, and, subsequently, under the newly-established dynasty of the Gaekwads. During all these centuries the Parsis of Navsari had risen to the highest Government posts in the District and had great honour and emoluments from the Gujerat Sultans and the Moghul Emperors and then from the Gaekwads. This should encourage the Parsis to think that what was possible under the purely national Governments in the past would also be possible under a future Swaraj Government, if not more so.

He then garlanded the Maulana Saheb with hand-spun yarn and hoped the honoured guest of the day would not forget their small town, but would visit it often and encourage them by his forcible discourses on national duty and development. When the Maulana was leaving the hall, crowds of people pressed forward to shake hands with him. His motor-car was besieged by admiring crowds. The Maulana Saheb left the same evening for Bombay.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Several sections of the Indian Science Congress, Benares met on 17th and disposed of the remaining papers and the Congress concluded its session.

* * * *

A message from Cuddapah reports a gruesome crime in the interior of the District. It appears, owing to a quarrel between two members of Kapu caste, one of them set fire to the other's house at about midnight and while the inmates rushed out eight of them were murdered and six others grievously wounded. The accused escaped but few days later he was arrested in Vayalpad Taluk in Chittoor District.

* * * *

Mr. O. H. T. Dudley, Assistant Director of Public Instruction and one of the vice-Presidents of the Deccan Gymkhana, who is proceeding to England was given a hearty send off on Wednesday evening when the members of the Gymkhana were "At Home."

* * * *

A correspondent writes from Ranibennur that the old Shankaracharya of the local Shringeri (Branch) Muth having expired, a new Shankaracharya was duly installed in his place.

* * * *

Allahabad, Jan. 18.—The 4th Bengal and North-Western Railwaymen's Conference will be held at Gorakhpur, to-day, with Dr. Manilal as President.—A.P.

* * * *

Allahabad, Jan. 17.—Allahabad has been experiencing severe cold weather during the last few days. On the 15th instant the minimum went down to 36 and maximum was 42.

* * * *

According to the "Pioneer's" frontier correspondent traders from Khost confirm the previous reports of the cessation of active hostilities in that area and general impression is that rebellion has already ceased to exist.—A. P.

(Continued from column 6)

is the embodiment of willing obedience and calm persistence must therefore succeed before there is civil disobedience. It is because I am much afraid of playing with truth in even thinking of civil disobedience before the necessary atmosphere has been ensured that I must insist upon the Charkha and upon full surrender to the Swarajists, and for that matter to all concerned, even though the workers may be reduced to the number of the digits on the fingers of one hand only. We must not have violent disobedience under cover of civil disobedience. The lesson of Chauri Chaura has sunk too deep in me to be easily obliterated. Not only is there no trace of regret in me for the Bardoli decision but I hold it to be one of the greatest among my services to the country. M. K. G.]"

CONFESSION OF FAITH.

The following is reproduced from "Young India":—

"After the A. I. C. C. meeting at Ahmedabad on the 28th June last Mahatmaji had a heart to heart exchange of thoughts at the Ashram in Sabarmati with the nearest coworkers of the No-change party from all provinces. At that time it was suggested by some that No-changers should surrender all Congress executives to the Swarajists and that Mahatmaji should withdraw his connection with the Congress and work his own programme of Khadi and other construction independently from outside. I was opposed to this idea. Mahatmaji ultimately rejected the suggestion on the ground mainly that such a withdrawal would be violence and seriously injure the Swarajists whom he wished to serve as far as possible without doing violence to his own principles. Since then several important events have happened and the present position is that Mahatmaji is President of the Congress and head of its executive, while the Working Committee which is charged with the executive responsibility for all Congress work is predominantly Swarajist. Mahatmaji is no partyman in one sense. But it must be admitted that he does not agree in some fundamentals with the Swarajists. The relationship between the No-changers and the Swarajists is settled by the Calcutta Pact. By agreement and without trial by party votes, the Congress has given its authority to the Swarajist activities in the Council, and under this agreement the Swarajists have given their vote and consented to work for the Spinning Franchise introduced by Mahatmaji.

The main work of the Congress during the year being the organisation of membership in accordance with the new franchise, and this together with Khadi production being work of a kind and magnitude demanding the utmost organising abilities and industrious application of those whose faith in the *Charkha* is unlimited, it may at first appear that the executive of the Congress this year should be a strong No-change—Gandhian—working Committee, and that Swarajists whose faith and whose time are both greatly limited on this matter ought really not to man the chief executive body of the Congress, not to speak of being the predominant and almost sole element in composing it. But on further consideration one will see that the philosophy underlying this arrangement which was not thrust upon but deliberately brought about by Mahatmaji with the whole-hearted approval of his No-change lieutenants.

The new franchise depends for its success on the work at the distant end of the string,—the faithful and diligent work in the towns and villages of the humble volunteers and of those who, amid domestic difficulties, public indifference and calumny and ridicule all round, toil with the carding bow the tool box and cotton,—not on the resolution of the Working Committee at the top. Mahatmaji has secured the adoption of the policy and has further secured a calm and peaceful atmosphere for working it. For the real toilers that have the patience and the faith, this is enough. I do not say that Mahatmaji and the bottom-workers alone are enough, and that the District Congress Committees and Provincial Congress Committees and the All-India Congress Committee are to be ignored. They serve to guide, help, and instruct. But in the work involved in introducing and organising the Congress on a basis of manual labour, the active share taken by the workers is of decreasing importance as we go from the primary strata upwards to the All-India Working Committee. This is necessarily so by reason of the character of the work which is bodily labour and not brain work.

If then we remember this with reference to the programme of positive work before us, and also that the aim of No-changers is, if and when necessary, to hand over all offices and power in the Congress organisation to the Swarajists who may need it more than the No-changers, i. e. with regard to their special programme of work, and further that it must be our aim in order to make the surrender fruitful of results to both sides and free from harmful effects, that it should be peaceful, quiet and almost imperceived,—we will be able to understand the philosophy underlying Mahatmaji's constitution of the Working Committee and his present method of work.

No-changers who feel that the salvation of the country, the permanent Anchor of its Hope, rests on the Charkha, must not look up, on this side or that, but prayerfully carry the burden. There is no rest or fatigue for us. The Wheel is our hope, our joy, our friend, our good angel. We must work for it in our waking hours, and dream about it when we sleep. I did not see fully the meaning of things at first, I therefore thought Mahatmaji went along paths where I saw no logic or light. But I now see things clearly, and hope all those who felt distracted by doubts like myself will also see. Spin, spin and spin and make others spin—this is our single *Mantra*, our *Gayatri*.

While I saw all this, I felt at the same time that there was some sort of unreality, some sort of political playing with truth, casting a shadow over all this plan of Satyagraha. But here I depend on the judgment of the *Guru* whose instinctive sense of Truth is so much greater than mine, and I feel at ease.

C. R.

[It gives me much comfort to be able to have this unsolicited declaration from Rajagopalachari. The reader knows my regard for his sanity and judgment. And I was grieved whilst he was torn with doubts and fears. There is no 'playing with truth' in the Charkha programme, for Satyagraha is not predominantly civil disobedience but a quiet and irresistible pursuit of Truth. On rarest occasions it becomes civil disobedience. But conscious and willing obedience must, in the case of a large body of workers, precede it. The Charkha which

(Continued in column 5.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1925.

A PROBLEM OF FINANCE.

In view of the forthcoming meetings of the shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, it is important to examine a few of the general aspects of the proposals for reconstruction which are being made. In the first place public sympathy will go towards the many thousand shareholders of this largest Joint-Stock Company in India for the invidious position in which they find themselves. The causes of the present crisis have been exhaustively examined by the Tariff Board, while it will be difficult to exonerate the Tata Company's management of the steel enterprise from all blame, the greatest factor contributing to the present crisis is one which has arisen independently of it. This circumstance is the phenomenal fall in the price of steel in India so much that many products are to-day available at less than the price ruling before the war. Every single factor contributing to the cost of production has, in the meanwhile, gone up and the manufacturers of no article in the world have to face a position to which the steel industry is exposed. Nor is that all. The absence of timely assistance and particularly the withdrawal of deposit finance have crippled the Company into a state from which the assistance proffered by Government in the form of bounty can only enable it to emerge safely if it has the necessary staying power during the next year or two. It is now an open secret that in order to secure the necessary finance for the larger operations, the Steel Company has made gigantic efforts. In the course of these efforts it has been impressed upon those controlling it that without a radical reconstruction and writing down of the Company's capital, money cannot be raised at all. Even after this condition has been secured the money could be raised by way of a second debenture for a crore of rupees, which is the estimated requirement of the Company, and from the circulars recently issued to the shareholders it appears that it is anticipated by the authorities concerned that these debentures could not be raised except on terms stated therein in spite of the marked improvement in the position as regards costs of production from the new plant. We do not propose to examine the merits of the proposal contained in this circular though we feel that as it has emerged after several months' careful deliberations, it cannot be so crude and imperfect as to merit an off-hand rejection by impatient critics.

The public aspect of the situation consists in the fact that the Legislative Assembly will shortly be called upon by Government to give a bounty of rupees fifty lakhs from public revenues to the Steel Company. We trust the Government proposals will be acceptable to the country, but those who seek public assistance must not be divided amongst themselves, and a spectacle of wrangling and controversy between the different classes of shareholders or between the shareholders as a whole and the management will not induce public confidence in their affairs and will probably jeopardise the chances of a reasonable view of the Steel Company's difficulties being taken by public men all over the country. We can sympathise with the desire of shareholders of a particular class to safeguard their position as against shareholders of another class because it is only from an equitable settlement that concord and unity can grow, but we must deplore any attempt made by individuals or groups reckless of consequences or even interested in a certain disastrous turn to set up vociferous obstruction without being able to produce a workable alternative. We understand that there is a movement to throw out the proposals embodied in the circulars to the shareholders. There is no sanctity about any particular proposal and all that a proposal for reconstruction should involve is the minimum amount of sacrifice on the part of the shareholders and a scheme that will secure the necessary finance for the Company and enable it to tide over the difficult time. Until the dissenting shareholders are able to put forward a programme calculated to secure the same results more easily and with less cost, a mere policy of negation and obstruction can only lead to the Company being weakened still further. Since steel now appears to have reached the bottom point throughout the world, it will be deplorable if the failure to reach a common workable programme should deprive the Company both of the benefits of legislative aid and of the better times which may come hereafter. The burden of demonstrating that a particular proposal is better than another must rest on those who bring that proposal and who must carry public opinion with them.

We shall watch with concern the proceedings of the forthcoming meetings, and we trust they will be characterised by amity and reasonableness, which will add to the reputation of the City for sober judgment in the face of a difficult situation. More than once in the past Bombay City had been faced with a crisis of some kind or other and has emerged with credit. We are, therefore, confident that this occasion will not be an exception; but with recent experience of shareholders' meetings, we think it necessary to sound a timely note of warning.

STRANGE JUBILATION.

When the Chairman of the Standing Committee presented the Municipal Estimates of Bombay for 1925-26, there was a strange outburst of congratulations. Many pleasant epithets were hazarded about its excellence, one calling it a satisfactory budget, another naming it a responsive budget. The Municipal Commissioner welcomed the absence of destructive criticism, but later discussion shows a different tone of appreciation. When the Municipal Commissioner published his statement in November, we ventured to criticise it as a disappointing document. It is true that the Statement of Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy anticipates a surplus of Rs. 7 lakhs and the idea of raising the general water-tax by ¾ per cent. has been shelved; further, the progressive increase in expenditure during the last six years has been restricted. These merits are of a negative character. Provision for education, for public health with special reference to malaria and for conservancy, will be considered by rate-payers as most unsatisfactory. In arresting the rake's progress in expenditure, the Nationalists have played their part but they should now exercise vigilance and see that retrenchments are not made in the wrong quarter. If retrenchment is effective, the rate-payer should be favoured with a reduction of his burden. While the general tax remains, he should at least have an assurance that services of common interest will not be prejudiced. Mr. Baptista's criticism about 700 halalkhors being sent away for the saving of four lakhs suggests that while retrenchment is in progress, expenditure at the top continues heavy. The Retrenchment Adviser's opinion was accepted by the Commissioner in grudging terms. He confessed in the Draft Estimates that he was not personally sanguine that retrenchments to the extent proposed by Sir M. Visvesvarayya could be immediately effected, if ever at all. Credit has been given to the Commissioner for his co-operation in reducing expenditure by Rs. 5 lakhs, but what is a retrenchment scheme worth if the disbursements of the institution in straits, is not reduced even by 5 per cent? Sir M. Visvesvarayya's scheme should be carried out in full, even if the rate-payer is not benefited by a prompt reduction of burdens. Nationalists should again see to it that expenditure is well-distributed. The curtailment of Rs. 30,000 from malarial measures is an incredible stroke of pettiness, when the disease threatens to become acute in the city. Instead of three lakhs' addition we see a reduction of Rs. 30,000. Until expenditure is normalised and applied according to the needs of the poorer section of residents, people will find it difficult to join in the chorus of gratulation heard in the Corporation Hall. Now it is the poorer resident who, relatively, bears the heavy burden of taxation. Whether in the use of water or the consumption of goods dutied by the Municipality, the poor pay more than the rich and the incidence of taxation should be gradually regularised.

The Millowners' Association has sent an argumentative sort of protest to the Bombay Corporation with regard to the proposed enhancement of the water-rate payable by mills. The mills will have to bear it. The Millowners seek to refute two arguments. They resent the statement that the water-tax is less objectionable than the Excise Duty which they pay, and that they should agitate against the Excise Duty and not oppose the local tax. The justice of the local tax should have been urged on its own merits without reference to the pillage of the Excise Duty. The allusion touches them on the raw and does not add force to the argument in favour of enhanced water-tax. It is like telling a man robbed of a lakh of rupes that he could easily spare a rupee for a good object and not feel the difference. Human nature is so constituted that it is irritated at persuasions of that sort. Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy could not have meant that because the mills groaned under a huge despoliation of two crores, they should pay a trifle to local self-government with a song. Their second contention is more relevant and interesting. It was stated in the Corporation that the additional impost would be passed on to the consumers who must ultimately pay for it in the shape of prices. The Millowners answer that if the consumers pay, the largest share will come from the purchasers of cloth outside the limits of Bombay; they express holy horror at the iniquity of Bombay benefiting through a burden shifted to outsiders. They are straining at gnats and swallowing camels. Consumers outside Bombay do pay their share of the burden of local taxation now borne by the mills. If the "injustice" is to be stopped, the mills should be altogether exempt from local rates, and millowners would be piling up our treasures in Heaven where moth and rust do not corrupt nor thieves break through. Anglo-Indian profiteers are fond of the gibe that Bombay millowners make money by their All-India trade; it is malicious nonsense, but here we at last find the millowners themselves lifting up their hands at the monstrous immorality of consumers paying their share of the water-tax. They can assuage their horror if they but reflect that the two crores they pay as Excise Duty is an All-India receipt whose advantage is shared by every citizen of India.

Notes of the Day.

Maulana Mahomed Ali's Statement.

Maulana Mahomed Ali wires from Delhi:

"Your Notes on my speech in "The Chronicle" of the 16th. The Associated Press summary was very inadequate and defective. I had only incidentally told the Ulema and others that I had already explained that I did not regard the Mahatma's creed superior to my own, *fasiq* and *fajir* though I was. But it was not enough that our creed was superior and the Ulema should become *censores morum* and improve our conduct. My whole speech lasting two hours was intended to rouse the Ulema to the realization of their main duty which was the improvement of Muslims' conduct rather than making them conform to outward conventions and forms. The Associated Press reporter seems to have been incapable of properly summarising in English a long speech in Urdu. The "Chronicle's" own reports of our speeches are so defective that from those reports themselves you should have learnt not to rely on such summaries for the purpose of criticism. I did not want that interested persons should misrepresent me a second time and far from dwelling at length on superiority of Islam I made only a passing reference to the old incident and that too only to emphasise that the best preaching of Islam is the example of righteous Muslims and stated that the Mahatma admitted that in that sense his Muslim friends preached Islam to him every day, but I protest against tyranny of newspapers' insistence that we should remain tongue-tied because their reporters are so thoroughly incompetent. If you will read "Hamdard" report you will admit you owe me an expression of regret for advertising the Associated Press report which lacks all proportion."

Conduct—Not Belief.

We gladly give prominent publication to Maulana Mahomed Ali's telegram. It is evident that the Associated Press correspondent did grave injustice to Maulana Mahomed Ali in that while he reported one part of his speech he did not give due emphasis to the main purpose of the speech which was to bring home to the Ulema their duty of improving Muslims' conduct rather than making them conform to outward conventions and forms. Our own comments, however, related only to the implication of the statement made by Maulana Mahomed Ali that though a *Fasiq* and *Fajir* (an evil-doer) he believed himself to be superior to the Mahatma in one respect, namely, that he was a believer in the creed of Islam. That the correspondent reported this statement accurately is evident from the summarised version of his speech which the Maulana himself has supplied to the Press and which we publish elsewhere. The statement, as we showed on Friday, is inconsistent with the teaching of Islam which does not recognise such a thing as belief as distinct from character or conduct which, according to it, is always the only test. It was unfortunate that it should have been brought in, even in an incidental manner, in a speech which was intended to emphasise that the best preaching of Islam is the example of righteous Muslims. For, it gives a false idea of what Islam is not only to Non-Muslims but also to Muslims, not a few of whom cherish the delusion that they are Muslims merely because they repeat the *Kalima*.

A New Venture.

There are people who can be flattered by being told they are above flattery, and there are newspapers which bluff the readers by affecting that they are terribly above bluffing the public. Some papers say that they "lick Creation" by their circulation and superscribe multiple claims on the title-page, but the unfortunate part of bluff in India is that the reader of the English newspaper is a well-educated individual. In England bare literacy means capacity to follow stunt-sheets, because English is the language of the Englishman. In India, the English reader has had his gymnastics in Geometry and Shakespeare and Logic, and he is too shrewd to be humbugged. The "Englishman" of Calcutta proclaims itself the "Most Influential Daily in India." Now from Bangalore comes a new venture which calls itself in thick type "The Most Representative Daily of South India." The name of the paper is "The Guardian" and readers are assured in bold style that "This paper gives news twelve hours in advance of any given by other papers." We have before us Vol. I, No. 1, that is, the very first issue of the paper. It begins with a notice: "We are sincerely sorry that *once again* we must disappoint our readers in not publishing telegrams." We do not doubt the sincerity of editorial sorrow, but to speak of "once again" in the first number implies some prenatal complication. The Notes begin thus:—

"We wish to thank the Rt. Hon. V. S. S. Sastri who kindly responded to our invitation to send a message to the "Guardian" and also those who were good enough to reply stating that *for various reasons they could not comply* with our request." Italics are ours, but the gratitude expressed belongs to "The Guardian". The reading matter ends with the happy announcement "Telegrams will be published from to-morrow."

How To Do It.

Bangalore has room for a paper, but Mysoreans will prefer to do without bluff. But bluff is the fashion of pushful journals, though in India the credulity of English-educated people is limited. If, however, the "Guardian" prefers stunt, it can proceed thus wise. Bangalore is famous for mangoes. One day it should publish an advertisement of Messrs. Mangostein & Co. Then for a week, it should scream out as follows:—

Mango Famine
One Insertion intensifies Mango-Consumption
Children cry for Mangoes
Consignments to arrive by special trains
Messrs. Mangostein's Testimonial
&c &c &c

Messrs. Mangostein will be delighted to give a certificate, because for one paid insertion, they get a staggering advertisement from day to day about nuts and mangoes. The idea is that it will stimulate bakers to rush in with advertisements because all people, men, women and children, have meanwhile given themselves over to the exclusive diet of mangoes, and the bakers cannot sell bread; indeed a baker can be introduced as saying that he himself prefers mangoes thrice a day. This is supposed to be brilliant speculative business, but the wretched difficulty is that people are too shrewd and it is physically impossible for them to stomach mangoes on the strength of Messrs. Mangostein's sensational testimonial. If we delete the stunt-part of "The Guardian", it seems to be a good paper suited to Bangalore. We wish it all success, but it must cut out crudities.

W. W. PEARSON.

IN MEMORIAM.

Mr. R. K. Evans, (of Merton College, Oxford and Yenching University, Peking) the writer of the following article on Mr. W. W. Pearson, was a contemporary of the latter during his three years in Oxford, and was in close touch with him from 1903 until his death, as far as was possible when one was in India and the other in China. It was in Mr. Evans' house in Peking that Mr. Pearson was arrested in the spring of 1918. In 1911, mainly through Pearson's influence and arrangement, Mr. and Mrs. Evans spent two months in India on their way to China as missionaries and had the opportunity of meeting a number of Mr. Pearson's friends in North India. Mr. Evans has recently resigned from the British Missionary Society with which he was connected, but hopes to return later to China in another capacity.

On Sept. 25th, 1923, after a week of suffering following an accident on the railway between Milan and Florence, "Willie" Pearson died in the hospital at Pistoia, 21 miles north of the latter city. Two months later (Nov. 28th.) the "Manchester Guardian", the only English newspaper (so far as I know) aware of the significance of that sad event, made him the subject of its first leading article under the title "A Great Englishman". And an "Englishman" he was,—by birth, by tradition, by education. Born in Liverpool, the son of the Rev. Samuel Pearson, then minister of Great George Street Congregational Church (and, in his last years' of Broughton Park Church, Manchester), and of Bertha, Daughter of Mr. William Crosfield, J. P., of Liverpool educated at the Manchester Grammar School, and afterwards at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and Mansfield College, Oxford; he was, as much as a man can be, sprung from England, and especially from Lancashire. What better symbol of the life he lived and the "spirit he was of" than the red rose of his native county?

Bitterly as he assailed the methods of British administration in India and cruelly as he suffered, through the suffering of his Indian friends, from the stupid insolence which characterizes so many Englishmen in India, an "Englishman" he claimed to be and an Englishman he was to the end, with a love of England as deep and beautiful as Rupert Brooke's and more tender than Rudyard Kipling's.

The prefix "great" would have pleased him less,—or not at all. Perhaps the final touch of "greatness" about him was his very unconsciousness of that, or indeed any other, aspect of himself. And few can have realized with so keen a perception and with so delicate a sense of humour:—

"How very weak the very wise,
How very small the very great are."

But he was, of course, much more than English: he was human,—human with a tenderness and catholicity of human sympathy that only the Great Lovers of their Kind possess. He had the directness, the courage, the resolution of the man; he had

(Continued on page 9)

ENGLAND TO INDIA BY AIR

SERVICE TO START IN 1927

FARE AT FIRST £ 100.

SIR S. BRANCKER'S SCHEME.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 16.

Air-Marshall Sir Sefton Brancker who is now in India in connection with the proposed airship service to that country has told the Bengal Chamber of Commerce of the several decisions which he has reached as a result of the observations which he made while he was journeying out to India by aeroplane.

According to the "Morning Post's" correspondent at Calcutta he stated that the first experimental base would be Karachi which could be reached from England in 100 hours. Bombay had claims as strong as Karachi, but there were disadvantages on account of the hills and bad monsoon. There were mooring masts there and at Calcutta. The latter would not be a port during the three years of the experimental stage. He saw no reason why ultimately there should not be mooring masts at Rangoon and Singapore on the route to Australia.

Among the schemes proposed were a connection between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf and a heavier-than-air line for Calcutta and Rangoon. It was hoped to start the experimental service from England to India early in 1927. Each airship would carry 100 passengers, the fare being approximately £100 each with the prospect later of carrying 200 passengers at a fare of £55. It was unlikely that there would be any extra charges for mails carried by air. During the early stages, the airships would keep to the sea as the effect of rising currents in the great heat inland was not known. The first route to India would be down the Red Sea following the Arabian Coast, thought, later, it might be possible to cross Arabia and fly along the Persian Gulf. A temporary port would be erected at Ismailia, about half-way through the Suez Canal which would be the only halt on the voyage. The success of the Indian end of the schemes depended on the monsoon of which experience had yet to be gained, but the monsoon in Upper India was certainly a less serious handicap when flying than the ordinary foggy weather in the English Channel.—(B.O.W.)

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

CHAMBER'S CONFIDENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Rome.—The Chamber to-day passed a vote of confidence in Government by 307 votes against 33 following an attack by the ex-Premier, Sgr. Orlando on Government's Electoral Reform Bill.—Reuter.

ELECTORAL REFORM.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Rome.—The Chamber has adjourned *sine die* after passing, at express speed, the new Electoral Reform Bill under the provisions of which the country reverts to the system of single-member constituencies. The Opposition throughout, practically, ignored the merits of the new measure and concentrated on the argument that a fair representation of people was impossible under the present conditions. Sgr. Mussolini left several of the details to the free vote of the Chamber, notably the proposals regarding plural voting which, the Opposition contended, would operate weightily in favour of the Fascists. Those proposals were rejected and the main proposal was adopted.—Reuter.

FORGET THE PAST.

AN APPEAL TO SUDANESE.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Khartum.—On the occasion of the official garden party which was attended by a concourse of natives, notables and officials, Sir Geoffery Archer, the new Governor-General of the Sudan, read an important proclamation which was printed in English and Arabic and circulated all over the Sudan. The proclamation was to the effect that the Sudan Defence Force would be formed immediately in which commissions would be offered to practically all officers at present serving who are natives of Sudan. Sir Geoffrey afterwards emphasised the necessity of opening a new era of mutual respect and understanding, concentrating, on the future prosperity and forgetting past troubles.—Reuter.

UPROAR IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Paris.—The vote of confidence followed a heated debate on the recent strike of fishcanners at Donarnonez and Britany which was Communist in origin. The Socialist interpellations alleging that the interference in the strike by Fascist organisations acting on behalf of employers led to an uproar whereupon the sitting was suspended. The Minister of Interior subsequently declared that the liberty of work would be assured without acceding to the demands of employers amounting to brutal repression.—Reuter.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: There is no tedious wait for hot water. 16821

A DEADLOCK!

FRANCO-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS

GERMAN DELEGATES REFER TO HOME GOVT.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Paris.—The Plenary meeting of the Franco-German commercial delegations has suffered deadlock as the German delegation is referring to the German Government regarding the latest French proposals including the regulation of products exported from Alsace Lorraine and the minimum tariff to be applied to imports from Germany —Reuter.

CLEMENTEL-CHURCHILL CORRESPONDENCE.

FRENCH SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Paris.—In connection with the publication of the Clementel-Churchill correspondence, a semi-official statement points out that Lord Curzon's Note of 11th August, 1923, which stated that the British debt to America was 14 milliards 200 million gold marks, and if it be calculated that the Dawes annuities will bring in 37 milliard gold marks, Britain would receive according to the Spa percentages 22 per cent, or about 8 milliards. Therefore, as Britain proposes to claim from the debtors only the sum necessary to pay her creditors, France would only have to pay the difference which apparently will not exceed two or three milliard gold marks.—Reuter.

HANDLING GERMAN DELIVERIES IN KIND.

FRENCH CHAMBER ADOPTS BILL.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Paris.—The Chamber has adopted a Bill with regard to the handling of German deliveries in kind.

HERRIOT AGAINST INFLATION AND LOANS.

Mr. Herriot, in the course of a debate, said that Government was resolutely opposed to any policy of inflation. Whatever be the consequences of formidable payments France had to make this year, not a single additional note would be issued. Everything must be subordinated to the necessity of terminating the policy of inflation and loans. (Cheers).—Reuter.

REPARATIONS.

BRITISH EMPIRE'S SHARE.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Unofficial computations place the British Empire's share of Reparations under the Dawes Scheme for the year ending 1st September 1925 at £9,580,000, and allowing interest to the Dominions and India, Britain's share will be £28,626,000.—Reuter.

FRENCH LOANS TO RUSSIA.

PROTEST AGAINST M. RYLOFF'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Paris.—M. Herriot has instructed the French Ambassador at Moscow to protest to the Soviet Government against the recent speech of M. Ryloff in which he described the French loans to Russia as imperialistic and denied legal obligation to repay them.—Reuter.

PIRATES AS PASSENGERS.

VESSEL RAIDED AND LOOTED.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Hongkong.—Pirates effected a daring capture of Chinese-owned 2,000 tonner "Hongwa", on a voyage to Hongkong from Singapore. There were several hundred Chinese passengers and cargo aboard the vessel. Pirates, numbering over 30, embarked as passengers at Singapore before the departure of the vessel and held up the captain and officers at points of revolvers, dismantled wireless and controlled the crew whom they compelled to take vessel to Bias Bay near Honkong where the pirates escaped with considerable plunder. There were no casualties.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL BAR FEDERATION

LEAFIELD, Jan. 17.

Following an invitation received from the French Bar, soliciting English Barristers to co-operate in the formation of an International Bar Federation, a special Committee has been appointed by the General Council of the English Bar to consider the proposal. Sir Douglas Hogg, the Attorney-General, made an announcement to this effect at the annual general meeting of the English Bar. —B. O. W.

VASCO DA GAMA.

400TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 17.

The battle cruiser, "Repulse", proceeds next week to Lisbon with the battle cruiser, "Hood", to represent Britain at the celebration of the 400th anniversary of Vasco da Gama. On her return "Repulse" will make preparations for starting on March 28th from Portsmouth, conveying the Prince of Wales on his voyage to Africa and Argentina.—B. O. W.

AMERICA MISTAKEN!

INDIAN OPIUM CROP

"OBSERVER'S" PLEA.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The "Observer" discussing the reopening of the opium question at Geneva says America's desire for suppression of Indian crop is founded on the internal anxiety which must fully be respected, but in so far as India is impugned, America's view of facts appears to be mistaken. The paper quotes Lord Olivier's denial that drugs from India reach America and points out that the export of opium, though a relevant problem as a whole, is not relevant to particular difficulties which bring in the United States.—Reuter.

NEW GERMAN CABINET.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION AMONG MEMBERS.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Berlin.—"Vossiche Zeitung" attributes Dr. Luther's decision to postpone the meeting of the Reichstag till Monday to differences of opinion among the members of the Cabinet, especially between those belonging to the National and Centre parties regarding the formulation of Government's statement.—Reuter.

WEEKLY AIR SERVICE.

FROM CAPETOWN TO DURBAN.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Cape Town.—Government is inaugurating, by way of experiment, weekly Cape Town to Durban air service from 1st March next.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Cape Town.—The changes of the Cape-Durban air mail service in addition to the ordinary postage will be threepence per ounce for inland and six-pence for overseas for letters. Extra charges for parcels will be six-pence per pound inland and nine-pence overseas. Each machine is capable of carrying eight hundred pounds of mail matter.—Reuter.

BRITISH BUDGET.

REDUCTION IN INCOME-TAX.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

"Westminster Gazette's" diplomatic correspondent announces that Mr. Churchill has decided to reduce the income-tax by a shilling in the forthcoming budget as a result of Britain's share on account of the Ruhr receipts and 26 per cent. levy on imports from Germany.—Reuter.

BRITISH NAVAL FORCES IN EAST.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

British naval forces in the East will be strengthened as a result of the changes decided on by the Admiralty. Ships at present serving in the Mediterranean, East Indies and China Squadrons, when they return to England for refitting and overhauling, will be replaced by larger ships. The cruiser "Vindictive" will replace a smaller ship in the China Squadron, and sweeping changes will be made in the East Indies Squadron, to which the "Effingham," "Enterprise," and "Emerald," all new ships not yet completed, will be sent. It is expected that they will be ready for service by Autumn.—Reuter.

"OBSERVER" ON DELHI MANOEUVRES

LONDON, Jan. 18.

After making reference to the Delhi Manoeuvres, the "Observer" in a leader declares that the politicians aspiring to maturing real Indian nationality will look far before they can find finer model of moral assimilation than the Indian army affords and concludes by saying that India's army is well worthy of India's pride.—Reuter.

SERIOUS FIGHTING NEAR CHINKIANG

LONDON, Jan. 18

Shanghai.—It is reported that the troops of General Luyungh Siang, the ex-tuchun of Chekiang, came into collision with the followers of General Chih Siehyuan, the ex-Military Governor of Kiangsu, near Chinkiang. About 15,000 are said to be engaged in fighting, which is reported to be serious.

CABLE ITEMS.

68 Imperial Governments will be exhibiting at Wembly exhibition in 1925.—Reuter.

Hinman, one of accused in gun-running case, imprisoned in Brixton gaol for payment of £15960, has been released under special order from the Customs authorities.—Reuter

Chicago.—Still another world's record was established by Nurmi winning one and three-quarters mile in seven minutes and fifty-five and two-fifths seconds. His nearest opponent was seventy-five yards behind him.—Reuter.

Cairo.—The 1st battalion of Hampshires proceeding to India will be relieved by the 1/1st Battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. The 1st Battalion of the Highland Light Infantry leave for India on 4th February.—Reuter.

SHEREEF ALI HAIDAR

TO BE ELECTED KHALIFA?

A SYRIAN MOVEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Cairo.—According to the Syrian papers movement is afoot and is encouraged by Ibn Saud to elect Shereef Ali Haidar to be the Shereef of Mecca and Caliph at the forthcoming Congress at Mecca.—Reuter.

MOSUL FRONTIER COMMISSION AT BAGHDAD.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Baghdad.—The League of Nations Mosul Frontier Commission arrived here, to-night, from Damascus by motor, the journey across the Syrian desert occupying 34 hours. They are accompanied by Jowad Pasha, the Turkish General, who was so decisively defeated by Lord Allenby in Palestine. It is understood that the Commission proposes to spend ten days at Baghdad before proceeding to Mosul.—Reuter.

BERTH ACCOMMODATION ON "ORIENT" LINE.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 16.

Second-class berths are to be done away with, in all steamers of the "Orient" line, said Sir Kenneth Anderson, Director of the Company, at a luncheon, on the new liner "Oronsay", following successful speed trials on the Clyde. This is the third of the Company's fleet of ten vessels to be fitted for first and third class only, and Sir Kenneth said the conversion of all their ships to that system would be completed as soon as possible. The Company had embarked upon the revolution with some hesitation, but had been completely justified by the results on the vessels where the innovation had been tried. It enabled the provision of greater comfort in both the classes without adding to the cost of passage.—(B.O.W.)

LEPROSY RELIEF ASSOCIATION

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S EFFORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 16.

In connection with the formation of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association and the Viceroy's appeal for assistance in carrying on the campaign against leprosy, His Excellency the Governor of Madras appeals to leaders of the various communities and religions of the Presidency to give their influence and support to the undertaking. His Excellency is forming a general committee to support him in issuing this appeal and a small executive committee will be appointed later on to undertake the direct management and administration of funds.

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENT BILL.

In connection with the Madras Religious Endowment Bill the "Madras Mail" understands that very shortly an amending bill will be introduced in the Legislative Council by a member of the Ministerial party on the lines hinted at, if not specifically indicated, by His Excellency the Viceroy in his recent message giving his assent to the bill as passed by the Madras Legislative Council.

EAST AFRICAN CONGRESS.

A PROTEST AGAINST PRESIDENT'S NOMINATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 17.

The Association Press has received the following telegram from the President of mass meeting held at Nairobi:—

Nairobi, Jan. 15.—A mass meeting of the Indian citizens held at the Theatre Royal on 11th January unanimously passed resolutions to the effect that Mr. Abdul Wahid's nomination to the presidentship of the East African Indian National Congress was not the choice of the Indian community, also that he was not an accepted leader.

It was further resolved that the special session of the Congress held on 27th December last was not representative of the Indian community. Reports of the session appearing in the press are exaggerated, inaccurate and misleading.

HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS BILL.

MOTION FOR REPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 17.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi (Swarajist) has given notice of his intention to introduce a Bill at the next meeting of the Madras Legislative Council to repeal the Hindu Religious Endowments Act 1925. In his letter to the Secretary, he points out that the sanction of the Governor-General is not required for the introduction of this Bill, as it relates to a "Transferred" Subject, and, therefore, he gives 15 days' notice required under Rules. In his Objects and Reasons, he says that the Bill, which his Bill seeks to repeal, is opposed to Hindu opinion, that a majority of the selected members of the Council are opposed to it and that the working of this Act will not improve the affairs of mutts and temples in the Presidency.

CERTIFIED

BENGAL BLACK BILL

LORD LYTTON'S ACHIEVEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

His Excellency the Governor has certified the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill under Section 72 E (1) of the Government of India Act.

REJECTION OF BENGAL ORDINANCE.

THE DIVISION LIST.

Last week the Bengal Council rejected Sir Hugh Stephenson's motion asking for leave to introduce the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill by 66 votes to 57. The following is the Division List:—

AGAINST THE MOTION—66.

Maulvi Asimuddin Ahmed, Maulvi Tayebuddin Ahmed, Maulvi Zanoor Ahmed, Babu Rameschandra Bagchee, Maulvi Kader Bakhsh, Dr. Pramathanath Banerjea, Babu Satyakishore Banerjea, Mr. A. C. Banerjee, Babu Jitendranath Basu, Babu Saratchandra Basu, Babu Bijoykrishna Bose, Babu Jogindra Chandra Chakravarty, Mr. B. Chakravarty, Babu Sudarsan Chakravarty, Babu Umeschandra Chatterjee, Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri, Maulvi Syed Abdur Rauf Chaudhury, Maulvi Mahomed Nurul Huq Chaudhury, Mr. Nirmalchandra Chunder, Dr. Mohinimohan Das, Mr. U. R. Das, Dr. J. M. Das Gupta, Babu Akanchandra Datta, Babu Barodaprasad Dey, Maulvi Abdur Gaffur, Babu Khagendranath Ganguly, Mr. S. N. Haidar, Shah Syed Emdadul Huq, Maulvi Syedul Hoque, Maulvi Waheed Hosein, Maulvi Ekramul Huq, Maulvi Aftab Hosein Joardar, Babu Devendralal Khan, Maulvi Abdur Rasheed Khan, Maulvi Amanut Khan, Maulvi Mohinuddin Khan, Haji Lal Mahomed, Maulvi Baser Mahomed Babu Mahendranath Maity, Babu Jogendranath Mitter, Sir Pravash Chandra Mitter, Babu Taraknath Mookerjee, Babu Hemchandra Naskar, Babu Mono Mohan Neogy Maulvi Abdul Qadir, Mr. Prosanna Dev Raikat, Babu Abinash Chandra Ray, Babu Surendranath Ray, Dr. Kumud Sankar Ray, Kumar Shivasekhareshwar Ray, Babu Manmathanath Rai, Babu Satcowripati Roy, Dr. Bidhanchandra Rai, Mr. D. N. Roy, Mr. Kiransankar Rai, Babu Shailajanath Rai, Chaudhury, Rai Bahadur, Satyendranath Roy, Chaudhury, Babu Hemantakumar Sarcar, Babu Nalinranjan Sarcar, Mr. N. C. Sen, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mr. Arunchandra Singha, Dr. Abdulla Suhrawardy, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Maulvi Rajibudin Tarafdar and Maulvi Mahomed Yasin.

FOR THE MOTION—57.

Mr. Adams Williams, Babu Amulya Dhone Addy, Mr. Assai Ali, Mr. R. N. Bahu, Mr. H. Barton, Khan Bahadur Mirza Sujat Ali Beg, Mr. L. Birley, Sir Willoughby Carey, Nawab Bahadur Nawab Ali Chaudhury, Khan Bahadur Maulvi Mahomed Chamuddin, Mr. D. J. Cohen, Mr. C. J. Cooper, Mr. B. J. Coreoran, Sir William Currie, Mr. G. G. Dey, The Hon. Mr. J. Donald, Rai Bahadur Pearylal Doss, Mr. G. S. Dutt, Mr. B. E. G. Ecuis, Khan Bahadur K. G. M. Faroqui, Mr. J. Campbell Forrester, Mirr. A. K. Ghuznavi, Sir George Godfrey, Mr. S. W. Goode, Mr. A. D. Gordon, Mr. P. N. Guha, Khan Bahadur Kazi Zahurul Haq, Major-General Heard, Mr. W. S. Hopkyns, Khan Bahadur Maulvi Mosharaf Hoosein, Maulvi A. K. Fazlul Haq, Mr. F. E. James, Babu Devi Prasad Khaitan, Mr. H. C. Liddell, Mr. A. Marr, Dr. H. W. B. Moreno, Mr. G. Morgan, Mr. S. C. Mookerjee, Khaje Nazimuddin, Mr. E. F. Oaten, Maulvi Mohamed Abdul Jubbar Pahlowan, Mr. T. J. Phelps, Mr. J. Y. Phillip, Hon. Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. A. F. Rahman, Hon. Maharaja of Nadia, Mr. K. C. Roy Chaudhuri, Mr. S. N. Roy, Raja Manilal Singh Rai, Khan Bahadur Maulvi Abdus Salam, Maulvi Allah Buksh Sarcar, Mr. S. A. Skinner, Hon. Sir Hugh Stephenson, Mr. J. A. L. Swan, Mr. W. L. Travers, Mr. Edward Villiers, and Mr. J. A. Woodhead.

ABSENT OR NEUTRAL.

The following are the members who were either absent or did not vote:—Khan Bahadur S. Mahabub Ali, Maulvi Syed Sultan Ali, Rai Bahadur Abinash Chandra Banneriee, Rai Saheb Panchanan Barma, Maulvi Fazl Karim Chaudhuri, Babu Charu Chandra Das, Mr. M. Daud, Rai Bahadur Badridas Goenka, Raja Reshee Case Law, Mr. Syed M. Masih, Babu Satyendrachandra Mitra, Maharaj Kumar Srishchandra Nandi, Babu Anilbaran Ray, Babu Nagendranarayan Ray, Mr. Tarit Bhusan Roy, and Babu Brajendrakishore Ray Chaudhury.

ACCEPTANCE OF MINISTERSHIPS.

NAGPUR SWARAJISTS' OPPOSITION.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 17.

At a meeting of the Nagpur Nagar Swaraj Party held this evening a resolution conveying its emphatic opinion to the Executive of the All-India Swaraj Party that no Swarajist can or should accept Ministerships unless and until the Government of India Act is modified to the satisfaction of the Swaraj Party was proposed and carried.

MUMTAZ AND MAHARAJAH

MOTHER'S ALLEGATIONS

A CUTCHI MEMON ARRESTED.

The Amritsar correspondent of the "Tribune" wires under date Jan. 15:—

Wazir Begum, mother of Mumtaz Begum, involved in the Malabar Hill tragedy of Bombay, is a dancing girl of Amritsar and is still here as deposed by her husband Mohammad Ali Mohammad Yusuf in his evidance in Bombay. Wazir Begum has in her possession some interesting documents relating to the gradual developmests of the conspiracies which culminated in the present tragedy. No one is more shocked at the news of the tragedy than Wazir Begum who is almost restless about the safety of her daughter and she is leaving for Bombay to-night. She stated that ever since she, as well as Mumtaz Begum, returned from Indore about 11 months ago, she was closely shadowed by men from the State as well as some local hirelings, who were harassing her to return to Indore. Owing to some unpleasantness Wazir Begum and her daughter Mumtaz Begum were reluctant to return to Indore State, and had been declining all tempting offers. In summer last, they left for Bombay from Armitsar where Mumtaz Begum began to live with Abdul Kadir Bawla deceased. There also they were pursued by men from Indore. Towards the end of December last, Wazir Begum wrote a letter to the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar giving a detailed account of the alleged bad treatment meted out to her and her daughter by the Maharaja of Indore. In the course of the petition, she made allegations that the Maharaja of Indore had sent out men with large funds to bring back Mumtaz Begum. After enumerating her alleged difficulties, she sought the protection of the authorities against the danger she apprehended from Maharaja's men who were supposed to be in Amritsar. Mr. F. H. Puckle, the Deputy Commissioner, wrote back saying that there was no ground in her petition for taking cognizance, and returned the same to her.

ANOTHER SENSATION.

CUTCHI MEMON ARRESTED.

The Bombay City Police have created a further sensation by the arrest of a fourth person in Bombay on Friday afternoon in connection with the murder of Mr. Abdul Kadir Bawla. It appears the man in question, who is a Cutchi Memon, had come from Indore a couple of days ago and the police were on his trail since his arrival in the city as they had received some incriminating information about him. On Friday afternoon he was seen in the Crawford Market making enquiries regarding the murder of Mr. Bawla and his murderers and particularly Shafi Ahmed, the arrested man. The police, who were on the scent, immediately arrested the man and he was taken to the Head Police Office for further enquiries.

On Saturday morning the arrested man, whose name, it transpires, is Abdul Latif Ibrahim, a Cutchi Memon, aged 35, was placed before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged with murder, conspiracy and abetment. The police in their application for remand stated that the accused was said to be a food contractor and had approached several people in Bombay for the abduction of Mumtaz Begum Mustapha and also had harboured several men from Indore including Shafi Ahmed, the suspect in police custody. The accused had come down to Bombay on the 14th instant from Indore and while he was making enquiries as regards Shafi Ahmed and his whereabouts he was arrested at 4 p.m. on Friday.

His Worship ordered the accused to be remanded in police custody till the 31st instant.

VAZIR BEGUM.

An armed guard has left Bombay to fetch Vazir Begum, the mother of Mumtaz Begum, from Amritsar.

All the victims of the outrage, viz. Lt. Col. Seageart, Mumtaz Begum and Mr. Mathew, are progressing well.

OFFICERS' GALLANT CONDUCT.

GOVT. OF BOMBAY'S THANKS.

A letter expressing the Government of Bombay's very warm appreciation of their gallant conduct in coming to the rescue of the persons attacked in the Malabar Hill outrage has been sent to Lt.-Col. C. R. Vickery, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A., Lt.-Col. Seageart, R.E., Lt. F. Batley, 1/7th Gurkha Rifles, and Lt. M. Stephen, R.A., who, says the letter, "have the satisfaction of knowing that their prompt action probably prevented further loss of life."

SHAFI AHMED AGAIN IDENTIFIED.

We understand that Shafi Ahmed, the principal suspect under arrest, has been identified for a second time. A shopkeeper hailing from Indore, it is stated, was able to pick him out of a string of miscellaneous gentry at a parade held under police auspices. This shop-keeper is reported to have alleged that Shafi Ahmed had been twice prosecuted in Indore for some offence or other and that he along with others was involved in the attempted abduction of one Krishnabai. One of them was described as a C. I. D. Inspector of Indore.

(Continued on page 10)

SWAMI SHIVANAND

BOMBAY'S WELCOME

RELIGION-LOVE AND SERVICE

On behalf of the Western India Vivekananda Society an address of welcome was presented to Shrimat Swami Shivananda, President of the Ramakrishna Mission and Order at a public gathering held on Friday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya under the chairmanship of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, President of the Society. Besides the members of the Society there was a large number of Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi admirers of the Swami and sympathisers with the objects and work of the Ramakrishna Mission. There were also a few ladies present.

The Chairman in welcoming the guest of the evening said that his holiness Swami Shivanandaji was a co-disciple of Swami Vivekananda and had the privilege of sitting at the holy feet of the illustrious Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa, whose picture one often saw as of a person sitting as in trance and with his face lit up with a smile of a heavenly character. Swami Shivananda had been doing excellent work in several parts of India and Ceylon. In Ceylon and Southern India his name was a household word. The visit of such a Swami to a forlorn and materialistic city like Bombay was an event indeed. On behalf of the Society and the public of Bombay Mr. Jayakar extended to the Swami a cordial welcome. He hoped that this would not be the Swami's first and last visit to the city, but first of a series of visits. With a prayer for the Swami's long life, Mr. Jayakar called upon Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar, Secretary of the Society, to read the address of welcome.

The following address was then read:—

"We, the members of the Western India Vivekananda Society, beg to offer to your Holiness our most hearty welcome on your arrival in Bombay.

We deem it a great privilege to welcome you as the Head of the Ramakrishna Order and Mission, which is trying to harmonise the two great ideals of Renunciation and Service as preached by your illustrious brother-disciple, Swami Vivekananda. We further consider it a rare opportunity to meet you—one of those blessed monks who sat at the feet of your great Master, Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa, and learnt from his own lips the great Truth that Religion consists not in mere theories and doctrines, but in practice and realisation.

By divine dispensation, this cosmopolitan city of ours has become the seat of almost all the great religions of the world. It has also come to be the meeting place of the East and the West more than any other city in India. We therefore stand in great need of your Mission which has as its central theme the Universal teachings of your Master who realised that all religions are so many forms of the One Universal and Eternal Religion, and inaugurated a great movement for the establishment of fellowship among the followers of the different religions of the world. Besides, your Mission stands for the exchange and assimilation of the best cultures of the East and the West. And this ideal, together with the harmony of all sects and creeds, was so ably and successfully proclaimed all over the world by your great brother-monk and chief, Swami Vivekananda.

It is about two years since the Western India Vivekananda Society invited Srimat Swami Sharwananda, the President of your Madras Branch, to start an Ashram in Bombay, which is now spreading its good influence throughout the city under his able guidance. We feel confident that your blessings and spiritual touch will infuse a new life and vigour into the people of Bombay, and go a great way to establish the Ashrama on a permanent basis in the near future.

We fervently pray to the Almighty to spare you long and bless you with health and strength to carry on your labour of love for many more years to come."

SWAMI'S REPLY.

Swami Shivanand then spoke a few words in a low voice, acknowledging the love of the gathering and thanking them for the welcome. He hoped that the people of Bombay would make ample use of the Ashram they had started at Khar for the spread of Vedanta.

SWAMI SHARVANANDA'S SPEECH.

Swami Shivananda then called upon Swami Sharvananda to address the gathering on the message he intended to convey that evening. Swami Sharvanand then spoke in an eloquent manner for nearly an hour, explaining the ideals of the Ramakrishna Mission, ideals which the Western India Vivekananda Society and the Ramakrishna Ashram it had founded in Bombay were aspiring to live up to. The Swami said that the message of Sri Ramakrishna was the harmony of religious and the universal brotherhood of man. That ideal was most needed to be held aloft to-day in India, for when a new spirit was pulsating in her veins, her life was being torn at present by religious squabbles. Modern India was no longer the India of Hindus alone, it was not the India of Mahomedans alone; it was India of Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, Christians, Jews etc., all combined. That was the vision which Sri Ramkrishna saw and Swami Vivekananda received from his illustrious master. It was foolish to talk of the "superiority" of one's religion to that of others. The Swami referred to the recent utterance of Maulana Mahomed Ali and said that when they heard of such an utterance from the lips of a leader, what could they expect from the unlearned and illiterate fanatics. If people's mind was wedded to such crude notions, then all hope of amity and brotherhood among men was lost. If Hindus, Mahomedans and others would only stop to reflect and realise that the various religions were so many approaches to the ultimate reality they would not break each other's heads as they did at present. Hairsplitting was not true religion. If one realised the truth in this way, he would say no matter whether one went to the mosque or the church, or the temple, so long as his ideal was one of purity, love and service to humanity and he acted up to that ideal he was a true worshipper of God, a true Mahomedan, a true Hindu or a true Christian. Let them give up the vanity that their own particular religion was superior to that of others. No religion was without some defects. That was inevitable when one realised the limitations of the human mind and intellect. It was essential for the safety and progress of the life of India that the religious squabbles be put a stop to.

Mr. G. K. Devdhar then spoke for a short time and moved a hearty vote of thanks to the guest of the evening for readily responding to the invitation to come to Bombay.

The vote was carried with acclamation and the gathering dispersed.

M. MOHAMED ALI'S SPEECH.

WHAT HE REALLY TOLD THE ULEMA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 15.

Moulana Mahomed Ali has supplied to the Press the following summary version of his speech delivered at Jamait-ul-Ulema session on the 13th instant at Moradabad:—

He dwelt at length on the necessity of maintaining the Central Khilafat Committee and reviving the old Khilafat Committees in various places in order to organise the Muslim community for purposes for which the Prophet of Islam was sent by God as His Messenger and for which the Khilafat of his rightly guided successors existed. He said that an account of the Khilafat funds was given to the Musalmans already, but the final account would be delivered in Heaven. Seth Chotani had done wrong in using these funds in his business, but he had suffered a great deal by being the President of the Khilafat Committee. He had lost all Government and Railway contracts. When his factory caught fire, Fire brigade had no water to extinguish it. He asked an officer if he was being punished for his khilafat work. That officer denied this, but said this was due to the Ordinary shortage of water. But there was another Department to opunish him for his Khilafat activities.

He earnestly appealed to his co-religionists to awaken and once more restore Islam to its former glory. Muslims must spread their religion not by the sword, but by setting an example to others by their deeds. He had been accused of being a worshipper of Gandhi, but he had already replied to that criticism. He regarded the latter as superior in charecter to any other person to-day in the world but regarded his own faith as superior to the Mahatma's. Although the speaker admitted himself to be a *Fasiq* and *Fajir* (evel doer) he believed himself to be superior to Mahatma in one respect and that was that he was a believer in the creed of Islam. The Maulana said that he and his brother and many other Muslims had declared in August 1920 that they recognised no King. He still held the same position. He was answerable to no King but to God. It was a duty of the Ulema not to look to mere outward forms, but to see that the Muslims lead pure lives according to the tenets of their religion. They must organise themselves. Make a survey of the whole Muslim world and ask the ruling princes to supply ships for the Haj pilgrims on commercial basis, making necessary arrangements for religious observances of the Muslims. The Ulema need not have wasted the time over the resolution for the rendition of Berar as they did. That could be done by associations like the Muslim League. They must give the lead in religious matters.

MUSEUM IN KABUL.

AMIR'S PRESENTS.

The "Pioneer" writes:—

Under the auspices of the Education Ministry a museum has been opened at Kabul with due ceremony by the Amir in the presence of the Ministers, Diplomatic representatives and leading men of the City. The Superintendent of the Museum, who was decorated on the occasion, had taken three years to form the collection, which is said to contain many relics of ancient times and of considerable historic interest, including coins, and weapons of war dug up in the course of excavations in Afghanistan. The Amir has presented the Museum with three carpets bearing the images of Kings of Persia; other gifts include a piece of silk carpet, a golden pistol, a richly embroidered table cloth and the sword of Mahomed Nadir Khan, Afshar of Persia.

NON-BRAHMINS AND CONGRESS.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

The "Chronicle" invites me to explain my action or inaction in connection with the Non-Brahmin Conference at Belgaum. It surprises me to hear complaints of indifference on the part of the Congress leaders regarding the Conference. Speaking for myself I was trying to attend all the Conferences consistently with the work I had gone to Belgaum to do. The Non-Brahmin Conference that was held was not held, so I was told, in response to Maulana Mahomed Ali's invitation. It was not held on the Congress ground. It was not held in consultation with any Congressman so far as I am aware. I knew nothing of the time or the place of the meeting except through the admission card that was delivered to me in connection with numerous such cards. Nevertheless I was anxious to attend it and was trying to fit in my visit there with my other appointments. Unfortunately I was attending to business. I could not leave whilst the Conference was proceeding. When I finished my work and inquired I found that the Conference was already dissolved. I state these facts merely to show that there was neither disinclination nor discourtesy shown regarding the Conference. What applies to me applies to most leaders. In my opinion it was the duty of the organisers to consult me as to the time of the Conference so as to ensure my attendance. And I would then have made it possible for the other Congress leaders too to go. Maulana Mahomed Ali's invitation was not meant for a mechanical act of holding other Conferences during the Congress week. It was to bring the parties together in hearty contact. I find no fault with the organisers of the Non-Brahmin Conference. I am simply endeavouring to show that the Congress leaders would have gladly gone if they could have and if they had been given an opportunity. Since writing the foregoing I have seen Sjt. Gangadhar Rao's explanation which makes the position clearer.

WOMAN WAGE-EARNER.

IMPROVING HER LOT.

WOMEN'S SUPPORT TO MATERNITY BENEFITS BILL.

Lady Jugmohandas, who presided over the meeting convened for giving support to the Maternity Benefit Bill of Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Saturday, said that they had met there that afternoon to give their support to Mr. N. M. Joshi in his humanitarian work of providing maternity benefits to the factory women of India. Mr. N. M. Joshi was once again moving his Maternity Benefit Bill in the Legislative Assembly and the speaker hoped that they would all unanimously give their support to Mr. Joshi. They knew that there were no less than 64,000 factory women in India out of which 30,000 were in their own midst in the city of Bombay. It was their bounden duty as women and mothers to see that their less fortunate sisters were given a helping hand in the most critical period of their life.

Lady Jugmohandas then dwelt upon the appalling conditions in which the factory woman lived and the risks attendant thereupon to the health of the mother as well as the child. Lady Jugmohandas explained briefly the scope of Mr. Joshi's Bill and showed how it would alleviate the condition of the factory women. Mr. Joshi had by his untiring efforts in the cause of factory women, laid the women of India under a deep debt of gratitude. Lady Jugmohandas ended her speech by calling upon the women to pass the resolution that was before them and thus show to the Government and the members of the Assembly what were the feelings of the women on the matter. Lady Jugmohandas then requested Mrs. Heerabai Tata to move the resolution which was as follows:—

A VERY BENEFICIAL MEASURE.

"That this meeting of the women of Bombay gives its strong support to Mr. N. M. Joshi's Maternity Benefit Bill as a measure that is very beneficial to the working women of the country and urges all the members of the Legislative Assembly to help in passing the Bill".

Mrs. Tata in moving the resolution said that if India was to have her place among the modern nations of the world she could not afford to lag behind in labour legislation. Mrs. Tata then described the advance Labour had made in Europe and America and what strength Labour commanded in the public opinion of those countries. In India if they wanted to do something for the working women, they must unite and organise public opinion so that the Government and those in power cannot afford to neglect the matter. Lady Jugmohandas had already referred to the appalling condition in which their sisters who were compelled to work for their bread lived. They can well imagine the condition of the factory women who had to work in the mills for 8 to 10 hours, return home and attend to their household duties and over and above all to carry the burden of childbearing. It was no mean task that they expected from their working sisters. It behoved them therefore to lend a helping hand to the working women.

Mrs. Tata then referred to the Labour Conference at Washington and what it had considered as the minimum measure of maternity benefits which either the State or the employer must provide for the working women. Mr. Joshi's Bill, said the speaker, embodied the measures suggested at Washington. In the end she called upon the women of Bombay to pass the resolution unanimously and thus strengthen Mr. Joshi's hands in his fight in the Legislative Assembly.

PROTECT MOTHERHOOD.

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson said that, they met that afternoon to signify their support to and sympathy with Mr. Joshi's Maternity Benefits Bill. If that Bill was accepted and adopted women workers in mills would be enabled to take rest before and after labour that was necessary for the safety and recuperation of the working woman mother and the life and well-being of her child.

Since in modern life with its complex civilisation woman so frequently was compelled to be a wage-earner it was essential that her potential and actual motherhood should be protected. If they were to experience the joy, the anguish, the grief, the glory that was motherhood, let it not be in vain. It was these mothers and children that Mr. Joshi sought to benefit by bringing forward his Maternity Benefits Bill

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhle said that the existence of the factory woman in their midst was a disease in their social organisation. "Doctor" Joshi had come forward with a cure in the form of his Maternity Benefit Bill, but personally the speaker thought that they could do away with the disease in their body politic by taking the advice of their master healer Mahatma Gandhi. If these women could be assured of a decent living in their own homes in the villages they would certainly not come to die in the slums of Bombay. It was for them as the educated women to choose between the palliative measure of Mr. Joshi and the drastic remedy of Mahatma Gandhi. If they were not prepared to go in for drastic measures certainly they must at least support Mr. N. M. Joshi.

"EASE-LOVING AND LUXURIOUS WORKERS".

Dr. Jerbanoo Mistri in her speech on Maternity Benefits made the unique discovery that Mahatma Gandhi had contributed to the miseries of the working women. She said that as if this life was not hard enough, Mahatma Gandhi had added to their burden by making their husbands ease-loving and luxurious in habits, by his constant talk of the "rights of labour class". The increase in the salary secured through that most harmful of instruments, the strike had not improved the condition either of themselves or their families. The Government which was chiefly responsible for the welfare of people not only did not move in the matter at all though they knew very well the state of affairs, but even when the International Labour Conference asked them to ratify the Washington Convention on Maternity Benefits, without consulting any body or making any investigations, coolly expressed their inability to do so.

The best way to get Swaraj was not by making noise and quarrelling among ourselves, but by doing solid constructive work. Women were asking for a share in the administration of the affairs of the country, and until they get it they must content themselves by compelling the men whom they had partly helped to enter the Councils to carry out their wishes by giving solid support to such measures as Mr. Joshi's Bill.

Other ladies also spoke in support of the resolution which was unanimously passed.

Mrs. Jaishree Reivce moved another resolution authorizing the President to send the first resolution to the proper authorities.

With a vote thanks to Lady Jugmohandas the meeting terminated.

MESSAGE OF CONGRESS

A THREEFOLD PROGRAMME

MRS. NAIDU'S SPEECH.

There were two meetings held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Saturday at the same time—the one presided over by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu while the other presided over by Lady Jugmohandas.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said that that afternoon owing to the mistake of the manager of the Hall they had the unique sight of two Presidents of two different meetings on the platform at the same time to address the same audience. One of the meetings was held to explain the message of the Congress while the other was convened to explain the Maternity Benefit Bill which Mr Joshi was once again bringing in the Legislative Assembly.

From times immemorial, continued Mrs. Naidu, *rishis*, saints and prophets had but one message to deliver to the humanity. That message was the message of love and kindness to their fellow-beings, to treat the poor and the afflicted as their own kith and kin. Their present prophet, Mahatma Gandhi, had also the same Message to give to his people. Mahatma Gandhi in all humility called upon the prince to sympathize and feel with the poor. He believed that true contentment and happiness would reign in the land only when the heart of the prince went out in sympathy to the pauper in his afflictions and misery. It was this message that the Congress had to give to the nation through the inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi. As long as they had thousands of their fellow-countrymen going without food and clothing all their talk of Reforms, of Swaraj, or of independence, was useless. Mahatma Gandhi, therefore, had pledged the Congress for the current year to carry out an extensive programme that would provide sufficient food and clothing to those poor countrymen of theirs who went without them all these years. The completion of Mahatma's programme would prepare the country to share the burdens and responsibilities of Swaraj.

HELP MAHATMAJI.

Continuing Mrs. Naidu exhorted the hearers to help the Mahatma in the achievement of his noble object. The programme of the Mahatma which aimed at giving food and clothing to all those who were willing to earn their living by honest means, was threefold. It called upon them to wear hand-spun and hand-woven khaddar. It was the touchstone of their love and affection for the poor. As a symbol of that affection the Mahatma appeals to the women of India to set apart half an hour for spinning. It was a matter of gratification that already the Charka had made its way in the mansions of the millionaires of Bombay, and that the Begum of Bhopal plied the spinning wheel as a matter of religious duty. It was the rich and wealthy that always set the fashion and she, therefore, called upon her sisters to set apart half an hour for the spinning wheel. Mahatma's another appeal to the women, specially to the Hindu women, was to remove the curse of untouchability. The women as mothers must inculcate into the minds of their children that a man did not become an "Untouchable" by the profession he followed but by his character. The third request of Mahatma Gandhi to the women was to work for communal harmony between the various communities.

Mrs. Naidu wound up her lecture by exhorting the women to carry out the programme as outlined by the Mahatma, and thus prove themselves as worthy daughters of Bharat Mata.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling five and seven eighth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and twenty-nine thirty-second pence.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 18

Mr. Kalidas Zaveri, an elected member of the Ahmedabad Municipality has given notice of a resolution to be moved at the next General Meeting of the Municipality. It congratulates Mr. Das, Mayor, and other members of the Calcutta Corporation on their decision not to present an address to His Excellency Lord Reading.

JAIPUR LETTER.

REGENCY ADMINISTRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JAIPUR, Jan. 10.

The process of peaceful penetration is proceeding apace and the simple Jaipuri, a victim of historic apathy, is observing masterly inactivity. Even national life is being attacked, slowly and steadily. Foreign manners are being imposed without a word of protest. Despite his 4,300 wives who are still the prisoners of a palatial cage, the late Maharaja was extremely jealous of preserving indigenous customs. But things that belonged to him seem to have become things of the past and innovation, so vociferously dreaded by the Regency Administration whenever measures of public utility are concerned, is the order of the day when imperial interests demand it. Accordingly for the first time in the history of Jaipur, a Hindu State, Christmas holidays were observed for a full week and Sunday has supersed Friday as the week's day of official respite in several public offices.

FEUDALISM STILL IN PRACTICE.

But Regency, it seems, is another name for inconsistancy as notwithstanding its professions of introducing modern conditions, medieval methods of taxation still prevail. As an instance, all public servants drawing more than two hundred rupees yearly have been required to contribute a month's salary towards the expenses of royal marriage celebrated last year—an alliance between a bride of thirty and a bridegroom of fourteen! The only redeeming feature of the imposition is that officials recruited after the celebration have been absolved. Equally enlightening is the feat of a certain District Officer. Lately, a high official paid an inspection visit to his district. The local officer 'ordered' the representatives of the aristocrats of the district to subscribe a sum of Rs. 39 each towards the expenses of a *dalve* to be presented to the high official. The representatives did not like to be dictated in a matter of purely voluntary nature and one of them even went so far as to protest. This was treated by the officer concerned as insolence and pressure is reported to have been employed upon the man. The representatives, thereupon, in a body complained to the higher authorities and the Inspector-General of police Mr. Coventry was deputed to make enquiries. The matter, however, seems to have been hushed up.

REGENCY'S CASE.

Nor are the transactions of the Regency Administration above reproach. One of the subjects of a subdued scandal was the purchase of horses at enormous prices during the days of Sir Charles Cleveland. They are now being disposed of for trash, along with drapery, elephants and other 'superfluities.' The Regency desires to earn the credit of leaving a full coffer at its end, but evidently forgets that the Prince who is being trained to grow into a sportsman must require at least the horses when he comes of age. Will not a cycle of loss result? But what is causing resentment more than anything else is the way in which the minor Prince is being brought up.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER.

The Mayo College of Ajmer has had a notoriety for its denationalising atmosphere. I may be excused for referring here in passing to a recent event. There was in a last year's examination an essay on "the greatest man in the world." Two of the students pointed to Gandhi. The whole seminary was upset and explanation demanded from the two 'delinquents.' One of them who belonged to Alwar said that even the "Leader" praised Gandhi and so he concluded he was the greatest man. The other was more ingenious and said he based his conclusions upon the inveterate antipathy evinced by the Anglo-Indian journals against the Mahatma. The guardian of the first who subscribed to the "Leader" was removed while the second received a warning. But suspicions have been heightened specially among the Jaipur nobility, by the disclosures made about Raja Hari Singh an "Old Boy" of the Mayo College and people are doubting the sincerity of the precautions taken to keep the minor Maharaja from the palace influences. Moreover, the Maharaja is being tossed about, regardless of his position. Recently he was taken to Bandanwara near Ajmer to attend the marriage ceremony of the Istamrardar who has a status too insignificant before Jaipur. Similarly, was the Maharaja made to receive Alwar, a *former* feudatory of Jaipur.

MARTIAL LAW PRISONERS.

QUESTIONS IN PUNJAB COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 17.

At the Punjab Legislative Council to-day Sardar Pratap Singh moved a resolution recommending to Government that it should invariably offer land in exchange for any land acquired in future under the Land Acquisition Act and that the compensation in cash should be awarded only in case where persons concerned refused to accept land in exchange.

The resolution was carried by 27 votes to 21.

The Council then adjourned till Monday.

RATANCHAND AND BUGGA.

At question time to-day Sir John Maynard stated: "The Martial Law prisoner Ratanchand was deported to Andamans on 8th June 1920 and has been received back in this province. The Martial Law prisoner Bugga is confined in Multan Central Jail. He was received in that Jail on 8th July, 1924 and his weight at that time was 162 pounds. He had double inguinal hernia. He was admitted into the hospital on 25th September 1924 for malaria and discharged on 29th September 1924. He was again admitted into the hospital for malaria on 22nd October, 1924, and discharged on 29th October 1924. On 24th December he was ordered to go to hospital by the Superintendent for jaundice and discharged on 30th December 1924. His present weight is 157 pounds. He is free from jaundice, but suffers much from flatulence. He is on special hospital diet and doing light work."

SWAMI VIVEKANAND

CONTRIBUTION TO INDIA'S STATUS

63RD ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

A cosmopolitan gathering of ladies and gentlemen gathered in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday to celebrate the 63rd anniversary of Shri Swami Vivekanand under the auspices of Shri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar. Mr. M. R. Jayakar presided on the occasion. The special feature of this year's celebration was the presence of Shri Swami Shivananda, the Head of the Ramkrishna Order and Mission. Messrs. Natrajan, F. G. Ginwalla, Dr. Raiabally Patel, S. V. Puntambekar, Prof. Damle, G. B. Trivedi, G. K. Devdhar and Mavji Govindji were among the prominent persons present on the occasion.

THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, in opening the proceedings, said, that it was a matter of great pleasure to him to see Swami Shivanand, the Head of the Ramkrishna Mission, in their midst that evening. Swamiji's presence was needed all over India to watch the activities of the Mission and it was on rare occasions that they had the privilege of having the revered Swamiji in Bombay. They had that evening selected a list of some of the best speakers who would dwell on the different aspects of Swami Vivekanand's life. The old adage that a prophet was scarcely recognised in his own country was never so true as in the case of Swami Vivekanand. Swami Vivekanand had not been so popular in his life time as he was after his death. Death was a passport to popularity. Swami Vivekanand had secured for Indians a perpetual passport in all quarters of the Globe which no amount of national or political activities would ever have done. Swami Vivekanand had secured respect for Indians which was denied to them on account of their nationality.

Mr. K. Natrajan and a number of other gentlemen spoke upon the life and teachings of Swami Vivekanand after which Swami Shivananda was requested to address the audience. But Swamiji declined to speak as his voice had gone down. Swamiji, however, asked Swami Sharvanand to speak.

SWAMI SHARVANAND.

Swami Sharvanand said that Swami Vivekanand was a versatile genius. Men of diametrically opposite views quoted Swami Vivekanand chapter and verse in support of their views. Both out and out social reformers and orthodox Hindus pointed to Swami Vivekanand as their champion. The reason was that two opposite points of views meet at infinity. If Swami Vivekanand was anything he was a man of God realisation. That was his *forte*. Continuing, Swami Sharvanand said, that Swami Vivekanand was a great exponent of the adaptation of great virtues of the West.

The Swamiji wound up his speech by calling upon the audience to follow in the footsteps of Swami Vivekanand and awaken the dormant lion of divinity within them.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar in his closing remarks made a fervent appeal for funds on behalf of the Ramkrishna Ashram, as a result of which Rs. 105 were collected on the spot.

(A fuller report of the celebration will appear in a later issue of "The Chronicle")

RAJASTHAN LETTER.

FUTURE OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE.

I understand that the local M.L.A., Mr. Her Bilas Sarda, will ask, in the forthcoming sessions of the Legislative Assembly, questions to the effect whether the Mewar and Marwar Darbars have claimed from the Government restoration to them of the Ajmere-Merwara District, whether such restoration was contemplated and whether before any action being taken, the wishes of the people of the district would be consulted. I understand also that the questions are based more on anticipation than upon any reality. It is, however, certain that the question has since interested one of the States.

RUTLAM AND JAORA IN THE LISTS.

A general impression prevails among the outside public that the States of Central India are more progressive (or less backward) than those of Rajputana. But recent events show that with Rutlam, Jaora and Jhabua in the lists it is doing scant justice to that word to attribute it to call Central Indian States. In Rutlam the Diwan and the Police administration have come under the bitter and open fire of public criticism. The depth of the popular feeling against them can be gauged from the resolution condemning the administration both of the Diwan and the Police passed at a public meeting held at Rutlam on December 17 and attended by over two thousand people.

From Jaora comes the distressing news that on December 2, Srimati Savitri Devi who had gone there to attend her father and uncle, both eye patients, at the Jaora Hospital was taken to the Kotwali by a couple of policemen while she was returning to her place from the Hospital at evening fall. In her letter to me Srimati says. "I was asked my name and address which I readily gave. But still I was not allowed to go. This raised apprehension in my mind and I raised a hue and cry. Several people being attracted, I was let off. My Khadi clothes and my sex alone seemed to me the reasons of my embarrassment. I made representations to the higher authorities but to no effect." The incident speaks for itself and needs no comment except that this is scandalous!

INDIAN UNREST.

ITS CAUSES AND CURE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a fashion nowadays in diplomatic quarters and their paid agents to attribute anything unpleasant to Bolshevism. In their endeavour to explain away the causes of increasing unrest and agitation in India they invent all sorts of theories and attempt unwittingly to create unpleasant feelings between the British and the Indian peoples. They mix up British bureaucracy with British people. The methods of bureaucracy are not always consonant with the interests of the governed people even if they are their own nationals. In the case of Indians, when these methods become increasingly aggressive and repressive they not only take off the grace in whatever attempts are made at recognising the status and right to self-government of the Indians but it perfectly justifies the hostility of Indians provoked thereby and their readiness to fight against them tooth and nail in their own way.

Some of these agents have made the discovery that Indian men and women who were most bitterly hostile to British people, British culture and British institutions were those who were either educated in Great Britain or who had spent major portions of their lives in the United Kingdom. And they trace the cause of this to Bolshevist influence. Nothing of the kind. The best protagonists among Indians of British culture and British institutions and the best friends of the British people (as distinct form bureaucracy) are those very Indians who have either studied or lived for a number of years in the United Kingdom. This they do at the risk of being stigmatised as hybrids of Eastern and Western cultures. They, however, form a pendulum between Eastern and Western cultures. The greater the pull on the pendulum of Western reactionary methods and measures the greater is the swing back towards Easternisation.

The real cause of the so called hostility of these men and women is not Bolshevist influence but the sense of slights, indirect humiliation and benevolent sufferance which they experience at the hands of Britishers generally whether in colleges, Hospitals, institutions, shops or social functions. The proverbial English reserve glows warm when it comes in contact with strangers of any European nationality. The idea of retaliation, diplomatic and individual, may perhaps be supplying a good warming agency I have known of cases where handsome looking Indians were mistaken for Southern or Eastern Europeans but as soon as their nationality was identified the change in the treatment, the cold shoulder and the affected tone of conversation were self-evident. The code of Oriental gentlemanliness and their temperament do not impel Indians to show resentment on the spur of the moment as the Europeans nationals do when slighted, but they feel just the same if not more and wait for an opportunity to get something of their own back.

There have been some institutions lately started in London with a view to promote goodwill and understanding between the British and the Indian peoples. But if one takes the trouble of looking in a little deep one soon discovers, with a few noble exceptions, the same high-brow tone and affected benevolence of which thinking Indians are now quite sick. Moreover, when young educated Indians return to their native land and are fortunate in securing some good appointments they meet with no end of hostility and ostracism generally on the part of their Anglo-Indian colleagues.

The main obstruction in the way of the legitimate aspirations of Indian is caused by those Anglo-Indians including the Civil and Medical Service men who have settled in India for the major portions of their lives and are partaking of her salt—who in their thousands depend for their daily bread and happiness of life with luxury and bossing and a fat pension to spend at home, upon the Indian Exchequer and the Indian toilers. When facts like these become manifest in course of time is it any wonder that educated and travelled Indians should become disappointed with things British? If they turned to Bolshevism or were drawn to it for solace and comfort in their bewilderment or even for a remedy could they be blamed for that?

The steps taken by the British Government in raising the status of Indians have generally been half-hearted and marked with fear and diffidence. Up till now they have not taken the people boldly into their confidence. When they have granted something they have done something else which took away the grace from the gift. When Queen Victoria's proclamation was issued giving equal rights and privileges to her Indian subjects with her British subjects that document soon became a scrap of paper. When the Reforms of 1919 were passed the ill-omened Rowlatt Act was passed almost at the same time. The cool deliberation, steadiness of purpose and patience that were essential in giving the Reforms a fair trial were handicapped by the restlessness and agitation provoked by the Rowlatt Act. The messenger of peace (at best partial and temporary) was allowed to be devoured straight away by the tiger of dissatisfaction and disaffection. Moreover Indian ministers with portfolios were made fool of at the hands of their subordinate civil servants who were so jealous for losing the power *at lib* they possessed before the Reforms. When constitutional means were adopted by Indians to checkmate such abuses they were stigmatised as Constitution-breakers and the Viceroy's certifying power was freely used. During the present times when they are thinking of sending out a Royal Commission to India to inquire into the necessity of a further big instalment to the Reforms it is forestalled by the Bengal Ordinance. Hopes of stability of the present British Parliament have been held out in high quarters, but I am afraid the start made by it with reactionary and repressive measures both in India and Egypt will prove in the near future to be its bugbear, if not its undoing. Show of force and repression may succeed temporarily in terrorising but can never subdue a nation. History shows ample instances of this. The War of American Independence, the Irish imbroglio and the Indian and Egyptian turmoils are enough lessons within the British Empire itself. Then where is the wisdom of persistently acting against the laws of nature and the lessons of history? If a thing is to be done it must be done at the right moment with a grace of mind and charity of heart which would be doubly blest. These two qualities are tarnished when there is a bargaining or diffidence in the transaction. Great Britain has had and is having ample enough out of India. The time is ripe now for her to give back unto India what is India's due and is now overdue. Therein lie real prestige and continued peaceful connection with India.

In my opinion the British Cabinet can soon put an end to all the restleness on the one hand and vacillation on the other if it sets to work in a right businesslike manner. No Ordinances and Commissions can do the work which the Cabinet alone can do with direct consultation. What is necessary is a Round Table Conference of members of the British Cabinet and leaders of all political parties and important communities in India. I use the word communities advisedly, because franchise in India can only be successful and appreciated if it is based upon a communal or proportional representation basis. Stability of government can only be assured and its methods vindicated not by coercion but by genuine and honest efforts made to govern in the greatest interest of the greatest numbers with the goodwill and voice of their representatives. Pooh-poohing the legitimate demands and requirements of the Indians is not effective government. All other secondary interests and requirements must be given their proper place.

Just recently Mr. Baldwin's Cabinet has given effect to the recommendations of the Lee Commission in favour of the Indian Civil Service. I do not think this will prove to be a far-sighted step. It increases the hardships and embarassment of the Indian Exchequer and certainly goes against efforts of the Indian politicians and statesmen at Official Economy. If the intention of this step is to stimulate recruiting of the desired grade and type of British candidates for the Service, it frustrates its own object by creating unnecessary hostility and recrimination and provoking enarchism. There would hardly be enough temptation for recruits of the desired type to venture out on a responsible career under such circumstances however, tempting be the financial reward. If the aim of the Reforms of 1919 and of the promises of full self-government in the near future be the ultimate fusionisation of the Services it is most desirable that early steps be taken to recruit for the Indian Civil and Medical Services from the ample and substantial talent obtainable in India and to start holding competitive examinations for these services locally in India. There is another item in the Cabinet's decision regarding the Lee Commission Report which attracts special attention. It is the concession to Civil Servants to remit overseas pay at the rate of 2s. to the rupee. This is the true intrinsic value of the rupees, whereas for years past the value of the rupee has been arbitrarily fixed to the artificial figure of 1s. 4d. Lately the rupee has risen to 1s. 6d. and would soon reach its legitimate value of 2s. if the artificial barriers were removed. This artificial deterioration of the rupee has not been without its disastrous effect of impoverishing the poor ryot, the mainstay of the Indian revenue. Even at this late hour it has been considered fit to make the concession of 2s. exchange rate in the special case of the already handsomely paid Civil Servant but not to the poor miserable toiling ryot. I wonder if there is ever any grace or justification in improving the lot of the people of one country by such artificial barriers as bring the rupees at 1s. 4d. at the severe cost of the people of another country even though the relation between the two countries be that of the ruler and the ruled. The lack of justification is manifest in the perpetual discontent and unrest it helps to foster, and the absence of grace (blessing) is manifest in the absence of any material improvement in the condition of the masses of the United Kingdom. The sting of poverty, slums and unemployment is felt as badly in the one country with all the sympathy and support of its national Government as the abject poverty and misery aggravated by the unsympathy and unconcern of a foreign Government.

Let Britishers interested in Indian affairs and Indian connections raise their voice and influence against attempts at repression and retrogression. Let them give a helping hand in the legitimate material salvation of India, in the education of her masses and the encouragement of her Intelligentsia, and the result will only be in an everlasting bond of friendship, regard and mutual helpfulness between the British and the Indian peoples.—Yours, etc.,

ARDESHIR D. JILLA.

20 Surry Square, London,
Jan. 1.

EXPERIMENTAL AIR TRIP.

(Associated Press).

CALCUTTA, Jan.18

Four aeroplanes of the Government of India which left Patna this morning arrived in Calcutta at about 2-30 p.m. The planes originally started from Risalpore, North-West Frontier Province, on an experimental flying to Calcutta. They are expected to stay here a week.

Interviewed the airmen expressed satisfaction at the journey.

It is understood that Sir Sefton Brancker is a little indisposed and will not be able to resume his flight till tomorrow for Rangoon.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Owing to indisposition I was unable to be present at the Budget discussion, but the general chorus of approbation makes me write this letter and I shall be obliged if you can find space for it in your columns.

The New Year promises no prosperity to the city and we can derive no consolation from the Budget. All the rates, taxes and cuties are at the maxima leviable under the Act except the General Tax which stands at 11 per cent. There is an apparent margin of 6 per cent., but the real margin is only 5 per cent. The truth is somewhat obscured by the illegal levy from the Fire and Halalcore Taxes. According to the Municipal Act we are restrained from taking from these taxes anything more than is required to maintain these services; and yet according to the Budget we are taking 11½ lakhs more than required. It is an illegal levy of no less than 40 per cent. It represents an income at 1 per cent. of the General Tax. No doubt the money comes from the same pockets, but that is no reason to disregard the express provisions of the Act. Besides the Budget will be upset if enterprising spirits decline to pay the illegal levy.

There is a slight difference of Rs. 81,000 between the proposals of the Commissioner and the Standing Committee on the Income side. The Budget provides for a total income of 326½ lakhs. It exceeds the last Budget by 13½ lakhs, and the Budget of 1920-21 by 125 lakhs—a total increase of 62 per cent On the Expenditure side the Standing Committee has reduced the Commissioner's proposals by 7 lakhs. Nevertheless it amounts to 319½ lakhs, i.e., an excess of 9 lakhs over the last Budget, and an excess of 119 lakhs over the Budget of 1920-21—a total rise of 58 per cent. Upon examination of the taxation it will be found that the expenditure has outgrown the income since 1920-21 by over 60 lakhs. If the taxation were on the same level today as in 1920-21 the deficit would have amounted to 60 lakhs. Exclusive of the Water Department the deficit would have been nearly 35 lakhs. This is made up by 16 lakhs from the new source of income, the cotton duty, and increase of rates and taxes. It is, however, clear that during the regime of Mr. Clayton the Corporation has entered upon an era of extravagance of Himalayan altitude and Australian latitude for which some of the councillors are full of gratitude.

The General Tax furnishes nearly 40 per cent. of the income, but the Commissioner warns us that the "rateable values are diminishing very perceptibly." Nevertheless he expects "an increase of 50 to 100 per cent. in the case of the smaller premises" to counter-balance the reduction of other properties. It is somewhat tantalising that he should indulge in these vague generalisations instead of supplying us with approximate statistics of reduction on the one side and augmentation on the other. I do not know if he correctly depicts the rapacity of the landlords in expecting an increase of 50 to 100 per cent. No stronger condemnation of the ill-judged amendment of the Rent Act could be forthcoming. In spite of the falling values the Chairman tells us that the year opens with an increased assessment of 39 lakhs against the average of 85 lakhs for the last quinquennium; but I see no increased income in the Budget which is kept at the same figure as last year, viz., 1,03,39,000, so far as the public is concerned. I see an enhancement only in the Government and Port Trust properties.

The revenue from Town Duties keeps fluctuating from year to year and for this reason considerable leakage is possible without detection. The nett income for 2 years, 1920-21 and 1921-22, was 21 lakhs. It fell to 17 lakhs in 1922-23 It is estimated at 17 lakhs in the ensuing year. It is time the Commissioner should institute an intelligent investigation into the probable consumption within the city of these articles on which the Town Duties are levied. It will then be possible to check leakage. There is good reason for the fall in the use of timber, but there is no good reason for the reduction of revenue from grain, ghee, firewood and sugar. Apart from this I think it is time to revise the rates which were fixed a generation ago; and to do away with the refund system by a terminal tax on these articles. The duty on wines, spirits and beers ought certainly to be quadrupled.

Under Expenditure there is an increase of 21½ lakhs under various heads, and a decrease of 13 lakhs under other heads resulting in an increase of 9 lakhs over the last Budget, against the Commissioner's proposals of 16 lakhs' increase.

Re Increase.—The Water Department takes the lion's share of 12¾ lakhs. The Municipal Hospital and College requires 3-2/3 lakhs. New works nearly 3 lakhs making a total of 19½ lakhs. I cannot see any prospect of reduction under these heads. The Hospital and College will keep on increasing. I shall be surprised if it is not doubled in 2 or 3 years. The Municipal College will relieve Government of its obligation to provide for medical education. Under the circumstances the Corporation should now be relieved of the contribution of Rs. 4,14,000 which it is now compelled to make under the Police Charges Act. There is one increase of over a lakh that arrests my attention under the head of General Supervision. It is a jump of 20 per cent. In fact the Standing Committee has allowed Rs. 10,000 more than even the Commissioner asked. I cannot congratulate the Standing Committee for their courage in this respect unless some good reasons are forthcoming. None is given.

Re Decrease.—The total reduction is 13 lakhs of which 11¼ lakhs are attributed to the Retrenchment Adviser. These 11¼ lakhs are distributed as follows:—Health Department 4½ lakhs plus Rs. 60,000 for the Halalcore Branch of the Drainage Department; Roads and Bridges give 4-2/3 lakhs, and Drainage nearly 2 lakhs exclusive of Rs. 60,000 for the Halalcore Branch. I do not think that the Retrenchment Officer or the Commissioner and his staff deserve any thanks for this. In fact so far as the Health Department is concerned the Executive deserve censure rather than congratulation. The actuals for 1920-21 were 39½ lakhs for the Health Department. They mounted by leaps and bounds to Rs. 58,89,000 in four years during the regime of the present Health Officer. The Commissioner's proposals for the present Budget was practically the same as for the last Budget. There was not a pie of decrease. There was a slight increase of Rs. 25,000. Between the Commissioner's proposals and the Standing Committee's revision there is a sudden somersault and a decrease of 4½ lakhs plus Rs. 60,000 in the Halalcore Branch. I do not know to what extent the Sword of Damocles hanging over the Health Officer influenced this somersault. But I ask in all earnestness what confidence can be reposed in the Commissioner and the Health Officer, that they could not perceive this reduction before they made their Budget proposals, in spite of the fact that the Corporation has been clamouring for retrenchment for nearly 2 years. The reduction of Rs. 31,000 under Malaria when malaria has been playing havoc in the city so far as illness is concerned, will cause surprise, if not anxiety. Floreat Malaria! The reduction of 4 lakhs is due to the dismissals of scavengers and halalcores. I am not satisfied that this is wise unless it is rendered possible by the extension of the self-cleansing system. Cleanliness is the fundamental basis of the health of the city. I see no improvement whatever in this respect. I am afraid this sort of retrenchment will be at the expense of the health of the city. I do not know whether the Retrenchment Adviser is responsible for this sort of reduction; but if he be responsible, he is evidently bamboozled. The reduction required is to do away with the duplication of the staff by the separation of the Sanitary and Conservancy Department. I think we should get rid of these expensive doctors, and emulate the example of London in employing qualified sanitary inspectors who are not so many Aesculapinses. I see no difficulty in reducing expenditure by 5 lakhs by amalgamation.

Under Roads and Bridges there is a reduction of Rs. 4,64,000. I am surprised at the simplicity and gullibility of the councillors who look upon this as good example of retrenchment. There is nothing new in it. The fact is that the expenditure under this head has been rising with the rapidity of the Flying Dutchman. It reached 35 lakhs in 1922-23. The pace was moderated in 1923-24. The actuals were 23 lakhs—a reduction of 12 lakhs. The Budget estimate for last year was 22½ lakhs, and about the same was proposed in the present Budget. It is now reduced by another 4½ lakhs. But this is no retrenchment. It is only distrtibution of expenditure over a larger number of years. Some people call this economics, but it is no retrenchment. As a matter of fact we are told that this means inefficiency to some extent. I have devoted a good deal of my time to the study of our Road policy. I found that our late Chief Accountant was insistent upon an energetic policy. His reason was that the saving in repairs and maintenance would more than compensate for the cost and interest thereon. Besides it would give us better roads. The old policy would never give us up-to-date roads. There is no doubt we have better roads in some parts, and the councillors are generally desirous of extending them to other parts. To what extent the new roads have saved the repairing cost, I do not know. We have no report yet. There is evidently a conflict of opinion between the Municipal Engineers and the Retrenchment Officer. However let us hope there is no deterioration of roads. But this is no retrenchment in the real sense of the word. I trust we shall get a better sample of retrenchment in the future report of the Retrenchment Adviser.

Our Water Policy calls for vigilance. The Corporation has power to levy rates and taxes without limit provided the income does not exceed the expenditure. There is no check such as Joint Stock Companies are subjected to. The result is that our expenditure has grown almost beyond endurance. Ten years ago the expense was 22 lakhs. Five years ago it was 33 lakhs. The Budget places it at 72 lakhs, of which 58 lakhs is for interest and sinking fund alone. The triplication of the Tansa Scheme is responsible for no less than 25 lakhs by way of interest and sinking fund approximately. Since the commencement of the work we must have paid 25 lakhs or more by way of interest and sinking fund. In other words we have paid 50 lakhs of rupees without getting one extra drop of water. This does not look like business. It appears to me that the interest and sinking fund should have come from capital during the period of construction. This is done in the Municipal Development Schemes. If it is legal in the Development Schemes I cannot see why it should be illegal in the case of the Tansa Scheme. I am told that Section 125 stands in the way. If so, it must stand for all works. But though the section makes it obligatory for the Budget to provide for the payment of interest, it does not say that the sum should come from the current revenue. It can easily be provided in the Loan Budget. It is absurd to pay 50 lakhs without *quid pro quo*. In the income from industries the estimate is Rs. 32,78,300. This means a consumption of 3,278 million gallons. In 1923-24 the consumption was 4,569 million gallons. The income ought to be 45 lakhs. With the increase in rates the leakage usually increases. The Commissioner ought to be very vigilant to ensure a proper income.

The mode of raising revenue has disturbed a hornet's nest in the millowners' camp. They forget that the tax-payers now pay 30 lakhs of rupees against 12 lakhs of ten years ago. The increase is nearly 200 per cent. against the metre rates of only 100 per cent. Their complaint that Bandora industries get cheaper water is based upon the original decision of the Standing Committee which was modified later. Their objection to the consideration we show to the suburban population ignores the past history of the subject. Bad water from wells was notoriously the prolific cause of cholera in Bandora. Cholera in the suburbs would endanger the health of the city. Cheap water is virtually a health insurance policy for Bombay. But what disturbs my equanimity in the lamentation of the hornets is the audaciousness which transforms self-interest into a principle of taxation. We are told that it is "the recognised principle" in Municipal taxation for industrial magnates to get water at lower rates than house-holders. I have never come across this principle enunciated in any book on taxation. The millowners themselves believe in no principle except the governing consideration of demand and supply. In Europe there is no gamble in rain and Water Companies must perforce stimulate demand by reduced rates to dispose of their excess water and increase profits. But our water works are constructed by the people's money for the people's benefit on socialistic basis. The heaviest burden should fall on the wealthiest. The millowners pay only 8 lakhs which is a mere fleabite and forms about one per cent. of their wages bill of 750 lakhs. Besides, the water supply is inadequate for the domestic requirements of the city. The more the mills take, the less the people get. They have, therefore, to pay more for less water. The mill consumption has grown from 8 millions to 12½ millions a day from 1914-15 to 1923-24. The mills get all they want. They never feel any shortage. The people are constantly crying for more water. Tantalus himself was only a little worse off. If such a state of things existed in England the John Bulls like Manmohandas Ramji would have denounced the "recognised principle" as a "damnable heresy." I sometimes wish and pray that a benign Providence would take some of our millowners to Heaven—the more the merrier. Perhaps they would feel less miserable in Heaven than they do on Earth.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacady, Jan. 13.

TORY HAND IN CHINA.

REASON OF ATTACKS ON DR. SUN YAT SEN.

The following note upon the Tory attitude in China was communicated to the "Daily Herald" by Mrs. Bertrand Russell, before she was aware of her husband's exclusion by Mr. Chamberlain from the Commission on the Boxer Indemnity.:—

The Labour Party would be well advised to keep a watchful eye upon the dealings of the Tory Government with China. A steady campaign against alleged Bolshevik propaganda on the part of Sun Yat Sen and others is being carried on by the "Times" and "Morning Post." This may well be made the excuse in the near future for Anglo-American intervention.

The picture papers have been carefully supplied with photographs of the "havoc" done by Sun Yat Sen's troops in recent fighting in Canton, and no opportunity of vilifying him is missed.

Sun Yat Sen assisted his fellow-countrymen in the shipping yards in Hongkong when they struck for higher wages and their employers refused to meet the unions. He organised a peaceful general strike of the entire Chinese community in Hongkong. This was considered unwarrantable and shocking by the Hongkong officials and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

THE FASCIST ADVENTURE.

An unarmed and unprovoked attack was then made upon Sun Yat Sen's supporters by "Merchant Volunteers" who had previously smuggled in arms from Europe. This treacherous raid by Fascisti on peaceful citizens who were parading in celebration of the anniversary of the Republic was the cause of the "havoc" cunningly fastened by our propagandists on Sun Yat Sen.

Another offence of Sun Yat Sen, on the admission of Sir Charles Addis (or the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank was to insist on such drastic revisions of a concession given by his corrupt predecessors as would have rendered it valueless to the concessionaires. The Chinese do not need Communist spies to tell them that the white communities, who abuse their privileges by a thousand intrigues, are the source of most of China's troubles.

They know that to the British the four hundred millions of China mean nothing but trade; they observe that persons enrolled in the foreign Volunteer Corps in Shanghai insult and beat Chinese in public thoroughfares; they know that foreign control of Chinese Customs barely pretends to be impartial; they can read in a book by a prominent American that the American missionaries would make an admirable secret service in time of war.

Official and Personal.

Mr. C. R. Das is laid up with fever and consequently his proposed visit to Patna has been postponed.

Sir Montagu Barlow arrived Secunderabad on a short visit on Saturday and is staying at Bolarum Residency.

Maulana Mahomed Ali has consented to preside over the Kerala Khilafat Conference to be held at Calicut in April next.

Mr. Frank Oldrieve, Secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, preached at the Calcutta Cathedral on Sunday evening.

Hon. Mr. Jadhav, Education Minister visited the Educational institutions at Ahmednagar on Saturday and addressed a public meeting on the necessity of a separate organisation for non-Brahmins.

His Excellency Sir William Marris paid a visit to Jaunpur last week and received addresses from the Municipal and District Boards and was entertained at a garden party by Nawab Mahomed Yusuf.

His Excellency and Viscountess Goschen and party arrived Waltair on Friday. His Excellency motored to King George Hospital where he performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of pathological block. His Excellency then motored back and resumed his journey to Rambha.

Mr. Oswald Mosley accompanied by Lady Cynthia Mosley left Government House on Saturday morning for Bolpur to visit Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's Shantiniketan. From there they will motor through Indian villages to Jherriah Coal Mines. Taking train at Asansol they will proceed to Benares and thence to Allahabad. From Allahabad they will proceed to Delhi and will stay at the Viceregal Lodge.

W. W. PEARSON.

(Continued from page 6.)

also the swift insight, the delicate touch, the unfailing pity of the woman. His nature was, indeed, a union of contrasts; and therein lay the secret of his strength and his charm.

The Ruling Passion.

And this Englishman gave his heart to India, as only very few Englishmen can have done,—as perhaps no other ever has done. From 1908, when he first went out there as a missionary; not less, but only more so, when in 1911 he severed his connection with missionary work in order to devote himself more fully and freely to her service; and on until his early and untimely end (he was only 42 when he died) India was the supreme passion of his life. The people of India, and especially of Bengal, were to him what wife and child are to other men.

All that was chivalrous and Christian in him was fired by the beauty and the suffering he found in India; and his heart only became more bounden to her service as he received the love and trust of so many of her sons. He had little political instinct, and this made him underestimate both the difficulties and the achievement of our Indian administration. But he had an insight into the realities underlying the problem of Government in India, which any Viceroy might have envied. And it was the absence of practical political sagacity in him, on the other hand, coupled with an indignation that blazed when he saw some action particularly brutal and stupid, that brought him under the Government's displeasure during the abnormal circumstances of the War,—when even the coolest of British officials in the Far East were liable to panic. At the time of his foolish and unnecessary arrest in Peking, during the last year of the war, the late Dr. G. E. Morrison flung out (at the writer) with, "Your friend Pearson ought to get ten years!",—which brought the hot and just, if not wise, retort, that "Pearson has done more to reconcile India to the British connection than 400 Civil Servants!"

It is curious that a man of such artistic and poetic instincts should have chosen to read Science at Cambridge. But he cared nothing for the Classics, and not much for History. His "little Latin" may be gauged from the fact that in a Theological College entrance examination, finding amongst the essay subjects Tertullian's famous "Pectus est quod facit theologum", he wrote a warm dissertation on the theme "Sin is what theology makes it"!

But his artistic interests and sympathies revealed themselves early in his Cambridge career, and it was upon the walls of his room in Emmanuel, more than twenty years ago, that Mr. Muirhead Bone exhibited some of his early etchings and precious pastels in what was his first "one man show."

Friendship With Tagore.

The last twelve years of his life were dominated by his close association and intimate friendship with Rabindranath Tagore. He was not only for a large part of that time on the staff of Dr. Tagore's "Asram" at Bolpur, but on two, if not three, of the Poet's long lecturing tours in Japan, America and Europe, Pearson was his constant companion and an attendant whose duties as secretary, bodyguard, courier and what not (he counted no service too menial for one who was Master and Friend in one) sometimes made a heavy drain upon Pearson's physical and nervous energies. In the summer of 1920, when Tagore was in Oxford and when his spirit was weighed down under the anguish of the Amritsar tragedy, Pearson and the writer had the pleasure—thanks to the courtesy of the Principal—of entertaining the poet under the roof of the College where they had once studied theology (now a "dissolving view" for them both) together.

Two pieces of work, the value of which was generously recognized by the Government of India, took him away from Bengal on long spells; one, when with Mr. C. F. Andrews he went to South Africa to investigate the Indian Question in 1913, and where he first made the acquaintance of Mr. Gandhi.—illae non impar animae; and again in 1915, when the same Quixotic pair (as, no doubt, the world held them) went on a similar errand to the Fiji Islands.

He had no marked literary gift, though he has left a few occasional writings; he had no turn for intellectual analysis or exact reasoning; his intense and instinctive appreciation of the beautiful in form, colour, and sound was coupled with no creative or communicative skill in painting or in music. But that he was, in the full and exact sense of the word a "genius", I should be prepared to maintain against a hundred denials.

He had, indeed, one of the rarest and loveliest kinds of genius that ever enriches human life,—the genius, not of the Prophet, nor the Poet, nor the Artist, but the genius of the Lover, the genius that made the "poverello" of Assissi the "little brother" of mankind. The distinctions of race and creed, of colour and class, of learning and ignorance, of wealth and poverty, meant nothing to him. He gave himself as freely and simply, and as lavishly, to a lonely farm-lad in Cumberland or a poor gate-keeper in Calcutta as to an artist like Muirhead Bone or a poet like Tagore.

Pomp and pretence, unimaginative hardness or stupid formality,—the Snob, the Prig, the Pharisee,—these he could not sway with; but with "publicans and sinners" and with the "holy and humble men of heart" he was, always and everywhere, at home.

And he never made the mistake of losing the individual in the mass or of sacrificing him to a scheme, an institution, an idea, or even a principle. He knew, "what every woman knows", and what the Wisdom of the East only served to make explicit in his mind, that principles were made for persons, not persons for principles. And if it be true that "mankind is all mass to the human eye, all individual to the Divine", then there was about Willie Pearson's genius more than a touch of the divine.

Who knows but that the people whom he loved and served may some day weave a legend round his name?

THIRD TEST MATCH

AUSTRALIANS' 489 IN 1 ST INNINGS

ENGLAND'S POOR BEGINNING.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 17.

The third Cricket Test Match between England and Australia was resumed to-day. The Australians continued their first innings in which their overnight scores stood at 275 runs for 7 wickets. Before their last wicket fell they had carried this to 489. The Englishmen, however, were severely handicapped. Gilligan, Captain, and Tate, crack bowler who had to retire yesterday, the former owing to strained thigh and the latter suffering from injured toe were both still outside the combat remaining in the pavilion while during today's play Freeman, googly bowler, badly injured his wrist and left the field. The Australan spectators recognising the Englishmen's bad luck lost no opportunity of cheering them. To the Australian score the chief contributor was Ryder with 201 not out.

ENGLAND'S FIRST INNINGS.

England began their first innings with Whysall and Tate, the latter's injury not preventing him from batting. Whysall was bowled by Gregory for nine runs. Strudwick joined Tate but was out for one. Two wickets were down for 18 and at the close of the play the score stood at two wickets for 36.—(B.O.W.)

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

ENGLAND DEFEATS WALES.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Weather was dull and mild and ground soft-ish when England and Wales met at Twickenham, to-day, before an attendance of 35,000. Among the spectators was the Prince of Wales who received a wonderful ovation on arrival. His Royal Highness shook hands with the opposing teams before play started at 2-45 p.m. At the outset, Welshmen pressed and kept the play entirely in home quarters. After twelve minutes from the start, England reached Welsh 25 for the first time and Armstrong kicked a penalty goal for England. After quarter of an hour, Wales's fierce attacks were at length rewarded. The ball came to Evan Williams, who passed it on to Thomas, who, although tackled, forced his way over the line, but Parker failed to convert. Welsh backs got the ball more often than their opponents. Near the interval, Wickes secured the ball and raced up the middle of the field and gave to Kittermaster who finished a great run with a try which Armstrong failed to convert. The interval found England leading by 6 points to 3.

On resumption, after seven minutes' play, following a great movement of English backs, the ball went out to Voyce who scored a try which Armstrong again failed to convert. The passing of the Welsh backs was several times faulty, and their tendency to kick was too pronounced, but England's defence was sorely taxed. Ten minutes from the finish the passing movement started by Evan Williams enabled James to go over the English line. Parker again failed to convert. Then the passing run of home backs resulted in Wickes scoring a try. Wickes took a kick and hit the post. Wales pressed hard in the last few minutes, but England's defence held their own. England thus won the match by 2 points to 6.—Reuter.

LEAGUE RESULTS.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division:—Arsenal nil, Newcastle 2; Aston Villa 1, Sheffield United 1; Blackburn nil, Burnley 3; Bury 3, Nottingham Forest nil; Cardiff 1, Birmingham nil; Everton 1, Tottenham nil; Huddersfield 1, West Ham 2; Manchester City 5, Liverpool nil; Notts County nil, Bolton 1; Preston 1, Leeds 4; Sunderland 3, West Bromwich nil.

Second Division:—Barnsley 3, Bradford 1; Clapton Orient 4, Southampton nil; Coventry 1, Manchester United nil; Fulham nil, Derby 2; Hull 5, Crystal Palace nil; Middlesborough nil, Port Vale 1; Oldham nil, Stockport nil; Portsmouth 1, Blackpool 1; Sheffield Wednesday 2, Chelsea 1; Stoke 1, Leicester 1; Wolverhampton 2, South Shields 1.

Third Division (Southern Section):—Bournemouth 3, Gillingham nil; Brighton 2, Luton 1; Bristol City 3, Brentford nil; Charlton 1, Bristol Rovers 1; Merthyr nil, Swansea 2; Northampton nil, Newport 2; Plymouth 1, Millwall 1; Queen's Park Rangers 1, Exeter 4; Reading 2, Aberdare nil; Swindon 1, Norwich nil; Watford nil, Southend 3.

(Northern Section):—Barrow 3, Ashington 2; Bradford 3, Hartlepools nil; Chesterfield 1, Halifax 3; Darlington 2, Rochdale nil; Lincoln 1, Southport 1; Nelson 4, Accrington 1; Rotherham 2, New Brighton 1; Tranmere 1, Doncaster 2; Walsall 2, Durham 2; Wigan 3, Crewe 4; Wrexham 1, Grimsby 2.

(Scottish League):—Aberdeen 2, Partick nil; Airdrisonians 6, Morton 2; Ayr 1, Cowdenbeath 2; Dundee 1, Falkir nil; Hibernians 2, Hamilton 1; Motherwell 1, Celtic nil; Raith nil, St. Johnstone nil; Rangors 1, Queen's Park 1; St. Mirren 3, Hearts 1; Third Lanark 2, Kilmarnock nil.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY'S WIN.

In a friendly Association football match, Oxford University beat London Caledonians by 3 goals to 1.

RUGBY UNION RESULTS.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The following are the results of the principal matches played in the Rugby Union to-day:—

Bristol 3, The Army 14; Guy's Hospital 10, Birkenhead Park 3; Gloucester 25, Old Blues 9; Bath 8, Cross Keys 12; Birmingham nil, Abertillery 3; Bradford 29, St. Bart's Hospital nil; Coventry 3, Leicester 9; Devonport Services 3, Llanelly 19; Northampton 6, Neath 3; Cardiff 12, Pontypool 6; Edinburgh Academicals 3, Stewartonians 10; Edinburgh University 18, Hillhead High School F. P. nil; West of Scotland 11, Edinburgh Wanderers 6; Glasgow Academicals 47, Glasgow University nil.

SCRATCHING.

The matches between London Scottish and London Hospital and Rosslyn Park and Richmond were scortched.—Reuter.

SPHINX HOCKEY LEAGUE.

G. I. P. AND ST. XAVIER'S WIN.

Four fixtures were decided on Saturday, two of which resulted in keen games. The strong Customs combination, playing without Davis and Hassett, had to acknowledge defeat at the hands of the G. I. P. to the tune of two goals. That fast second division team, the St. Xavier's College, added another well deserved victory to their string. The match between the Instituto Luso-Indiano and the Imperial Bank suffered in comparison, but that between the Y. M. C. A. (Byculla) and the M. T. was certainly nothing much to enthuse over. The Y.M.C.A. (Byculla) could only field eight men and suffered in consequence. This is a habit which has been fostered by prominent teams in the first division but we cannot say that it is commendable.

M. T. BEAT Y.M.C.A. (BYCULLA.)

This match played on the Cooperage at p.m. produced uninteresting hockey. As the latter were short by three men, they played the one-back game which necessitated much music on the whistle owing to frequent offsides. Shoode opened the scoring for the M. T. in the first half and repeated the performance in the second half.

Mechanical Transport:—Nawabkhan; Passfield and Rabed; Barr, Pownall and Mohd. Azim, Hafizullah, Hassam, Abdal Jalil, Shoode, and Abrahim.

Y. M. C. A. (Byculla).—Jacob; Sampson, Marquis, Josephs, Baross, Conway, Barnett, Vincent.

G I P BEAT CUSTOMS 3—1.

The next match on the Cooperage proved to be full of incident and at times really good hockey was seen. The game started at a fast pace and for the first ten minutes the G. I. P. were all over the Customs. But Lynn and Thornber maintained astout defence and steered their team through a trying time. Following a miss-hit by a G. I. P. half, the Customs raced down the field but nothing materialised. Shortly after as the result of a good clearance by Lynn the Customs forwards again invaded G. I. P. territory ,missed a good chance, and were sent back again. Their opponents however kept up a steady pressure and after he had tricked two men, Cowton transferred to Finnigan who promptly drove in a hard shot which beat the custodian. The Customs improved to a slight degree in the second half and claimed a larger share of the attack.

Half way through the moiety Wright brought his team level with an equalising goal. The pace was beginning to tell on the Customs and a little later Cowton of the G. I. P. got an opportunity of scoring which he accepted. The G. I. P. continued to press and just before full-time Finnigan notched the third goal owing to the foolishness of a defender through himself and scored the first goal. In attempting to clear.

G. I. P.: Coveney; Callaghan and O'Brien. Chapman, Lewis and Phipps; D'Monte, Finnigan, Cowton, Fernendez, and Corr.

Customs:—F. Cowton; Lynn and Thornber; Taylor, Potts, and Gordon; Gerrard, Wright, Castelino, Butler and Singlehurst.

IMPERIAL BANK VERSUS I. L. I.

The first match on the Oval resulted in a win for the I. L. I. by 3 goals. The Bank were distinctly unfortunate in not scoring as they had more of the game than is indicated by the score. Johnny D'Souza played his usual attractive game but lacked the support of his colleagues. The I. L. I. forwards were the faster set and O D'Souza after sending across numerous centres decided to run through himself and scored the first goal. In the second half, although the bank halves worked well; Gonsalvez registered two more goals. The score does not in any way reflect on Shaikh the Mahomedan veteran who played a sterling game throughout.

I. L. I.—Albert; Pontits and Martins; Coutinho, Ferrao and T. D'Souza; O D'Souza, Jacob, Gonsalvez, Rodericks and Wilfrid.

Imperial Bank:—Morris; Colah and Shaikh; Rane, Pavri and Fernandes; Kothare, J. D'Souza, Godhino, Goadby and Vernon.

Referees: Messrs. Fialho and Leontzini.

ST. XAVIER'S BEAT EASTERN TELEGRAPH 2—1.

According to expectation a fast game resulted from the meeting of the above two teams. Even play marked the beginning and thte ball travelled the length of the field several times at a great pace. The bumpiness of the ground seemed to affect the short passing policy of the Collegians and it was only after the Eastern Telegraphs had scored the first goal through Lobo's individual effort, that they seemed to settle down at all. Lobo almost repeated his previous performance, but Gomes intercepted and play moved into the other half. The Telegraphs had to concede a short corner off which Pinto, the hard working centre-half of the Xavierites obtained the equalising goal with a nice clean shot. This seemed to encourage the Collegians for after the teams crossed over their forwards monopolised the play. A short corner once again proved fruitful to the Xavierites for after a tussle in the goalmouth. Pinto smacked in the second goal. Their opponents made frantic efforts to equalise but Furtado was at the top of his form and Gomes was playing his customary energetic game. At this stage play became somewhat rough but no damage was done. It would be of advantage to the Eastern Telegraph players, who are considered to form one of the best second division teams, if they learned to differntiate between the two ways in which a match can be lost.

St. Xavier's College:—Furtado, Gomes and Sullivan; Pais, Pinto and Pereira; Morea, Carrasco, Fialho, Romeo and Carriapa.

Eastern Telegraphs:—Natividade; Louis and Gonsalves; Augustino, Sebastian, Extross, Noronha, Havelock, Lobo, Cyril and Marshall.

Referees: Messrs. D'Souza and Leontzini.

LEAGUE FIXTURES.

The following are additional fixtures in the Sphinx League:—

Monday, January 19: Cathedral High School vs. Parsi Athletes, on the Kennedy Sea Face, 5-15 p.m.

Parsi Pioneers vs Lusitanians on the Cooperage 5-15 p.m.

Tuesday, January 20.—Hindu Gym. vs Portuguese Republicans, Kennedy Sea Face 5-15 p.m.

"Times of India" vs. Govt. Telegraphs, Oval 5-15 p.m.

Wednesday, January 21.—B. B. and C. I. Ry. vs. Royal Artillery, Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.

Colaba United vs. Y. M. C. A. Proctor, Oval 5-15 p.m.

Thursday January 22.—City Police vs. Cathedral High School, Cooperage 5-15 p.m.

Saturday, January 24.—West Yorks vs. B. B. and C. I. Ry., Cooperage 4 p.m.

G. I. P. Ry. vs. Bombay Bn. A.F.I. Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.

Y.M.C.A. Proctor vs. I.L.I. Oval 4 pm.

Eastern Telegraphs vs Y.M.C.A. Byculla Oval 5-15 p.m.

Monday, January 26.—Y.M.C.A. vs. Rangers, Cooperage 5-15 p.m.

"Times of India" vs. Parsi Athletes Kennedy Sea Face 5-15 p.m.

Tuesday, January 27.—Hindu Gym. vs. I.L.I., Kennedy Sea Face 5-15 p.m.

Imperial Bank vs. Govt. Telegraphs Oval 5-15 p.m.

Wednesday January 28.—West Yorks, vs. B. B. and C. I. Cooperage 5-15 p.m.

St. Xavier's College vs. Cathedral High School Oval 5-15 p.m.

Thursday January 29.—City Police vs. Y. M. C. A. Byculla, Cooperage 5-15 p.m.

Saturday January 31.—Parsi Pioneeers vs. Customs. Cooperage 4 p.m.

Y. M. C. A. vs. Lusitanians, Cooperage 5-15 p.m.

Proctor Y.M.C.A., vs. Portuguese Republicans. Oval, 4 p.m.

Eastern Telegraphs vs. Hindu Gym. 5-15 p.m.

A. I. TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

ENTRIES CLOSE ON JAN 21.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 18.

Entries for the All India Tennis Championships Tournament which commences here on the 2nd February, close on the 21st January. The draw will take place on the 24th. Several well known players have entered the finals of Allahabad Brigade area section of army in India. (A.P.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 17.

The All-India Hockey Tournament will be held here between 16th and 21st February. The Tournament is open to teams from British Regiments, recognised Gymkhana Clubs, Auxiliary Force etc. Mr. A. P. Cox I.E.S. Allahabad, is the Honorary Secretary of the Tournament.

BOXING IN RANGOON.

(Associated Press).

RANGOON, Jan. 18.

The grand Naval-Military Police boxing tournament concluded here last night in the Jubilee Hall. The house was packed and great interest was evinced in all the events. The King's Royal Regiment secured the first place scoring twenty-seven points. The Navy followed second with nineteen points, the South Staffords taking the third place with eighteen. At the end of the show His Excellency Rear-Admiral H. W. Richmond gave away the various cups to the respective winners. The best Losers' Cups were presented to able seaman Ridley and Stoker Taylor both of H.M.S. "Chatham" and to Kha of the Burma Police, Rangoon.

The following are the results:—

Fly Weight:—Pte Okes, (2nd K.O.R. Regiment), beat Pte Hasson (1st S.S. Regiment); Bantan Weight:—Cpl Cooke (2nd K.O.R. Regiment) beat able seaman Archer (H.M.S. Chatham); Feather Weight:—Boy Woolard (H.M.S. Colombo) beat Pte Robinson (2nd K. O.R. Regiment); Light Weight:—L. Cpl. Scanlan (2nd K.O.R. Regiment) beat Stoker Taylor (H.M.S. Chatham); Welter Weight:—Pte. Lidgebird (1st S.S. Regiment) beat Sgt. Kay, (2nd K.O.R. Regiment); Middle Weight:—Cpl. Edkins (1st S.S. Regiment) beat L. Cpl. T. Harle (2nd K.O.R. Regiment); Light Heavy Weight:—S.P.O. Spiller (H.M.S. Colombo) beat L. Cpl. Hollywood (2nd K.O.R. Regiment.)

Burma Police European Sergeants Championship Orr Cup:—

Sgt. Cumming, Railway Police (holder) beat Sgt. Lavendar, Rangoon City Police.

In special four rounds contest Ko Ko Gyi beat Po Kha Boah belonging to Burma Police

Burma Police Light-Heavy Weight Championship, Raynell Cup:—Cadet Soord (Police Training School) beat Sub-Inspector That Bwa of Pyapon.

In special four rounds contest Stoker Illingworth (H.M.S. Chatham) beat Sgt. Harris (Rangoon City Police).

Burma Police Heavy Weight Championship:—Shuttleworth Cup:—Head Constable Maung Pu Henzada beat Cadet Nyan Gywa (Training School)

In special four rounds contests—Pte Smith (2nd K.O.R. Regiment) beat leading seaman Cousins (H.M.S. Chatham) 1 Pte Pithor (2nd K.O.R. Regiment) beat Stoker Williams (H.M.S. Chatham.)

Reserve contest between Millendes (Rangoon) and Merryfield (F.M.S.) Chatham) was held after presentation and resulted in win for latter on account of foul by Millendes.

NAVAL MILITARY POLICE BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 17.

The grand Naval Military Police Boxing Tournament opened last night at Jubilee Hall before a packed house. The following were the results:—

Fly Weight:—Pte Oakes 2nd K.O.R. Regiment bea ordinary Seaman Galdwin H.M.S. Colombo.

Bantam Weight:—Corporal Cock E. 2nd K.O.R. Regiment beat Pte Burns 1st S.S. Regiment.

Feather Weight:—Pte Robinson 2nd K.O. R. Regiment beat Lee Corporal Godman S.S. Regiment.

Light Weight:—Stoker Taylor H.M.S. Chatham beat Lee Corporal Butler. Butler dislocated his left shoulder and had to retire.

Welter Weight:—Pte Didgebird 1st S.S. Regiment beat Signaller Smith H.M.S. Chatham. Smith was knocked out in the 2nd round.

Middle Weight:—Corporal Edkins 1st S.S. Regiment beat Stoker More H.M.S. Colombo. Lee Corporal Hollywood 2nd K.O.R. Regiment beat Lee Corporal Foster 1st S.S. Regiment, Burma Police.

Championships and individual contests; special 4 rounds contest:—J. Drake beat able seaman Ridley H.M.S. Chatham Police. Feather Weight Championships (well borne cup): P.C. Pan Zone Moulmein beat P.C. Lg. Gyi Pyapon. Special 4 round contest:—Pte Macro 2nd K.O.R. Regiment beat Sergeant Pascal, Rangoon City Police. Pascal gave up after the 2nd round. Police Light Weight Championship (Sherman Cup):—Inspector Wells Pegu beat Cadet Tun U. Training School.

Special 4 round contest:—Sergeant Green 2nd K.O.R. Regiment beat Sergeant Cooper, Rangoon City Police. Middle Weight Campionship (Webster Cup):—Sub-Inspector Htin Htun Training School beat Sub-Inspector Ba Tu Pyapon.

Special 4 rounds contest:—Sergeant Quinn, Rangoon Police beat Pte Robinson 2nd K.O. R. Regiment. Best Losers Cup:—Able seaman Ridley H.M.S. Chatham. The tournament will conclude to-night.

TENNIS IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

The following are the results of the matches played this afternoon in the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championships:

MEN'S SINGLES.

Second Round: Mehta beat G. Gregory 5—7, 6—1, 7—5, Bob beat Brown 6—0, 8—6; McInnes beat R. Gregory 6—2, 6—4.

Third Round: Meyer beat Mathews 7—5, 6—4; Okamoto beat Anderson 6—1, 6—0

Fourth Round: Robson beat Hill 6—2, 6—1.

MENS' DOUBLES.

First Round: Bose and Mehta beat Thompson and Viney 1—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Second Round: Garland and Freke beat Yamoto and Masuda 6—2, 2—6, 6—4; Sir Norcot Warren and Fitzpatrick beat Delanongerede and Gupta 9—7, 6—1; Krishnaprasad and Dobb beat N. Gregory and Katoh 6—4, 6—2.

Third Round: Meyer and Mehta beat Page and E. Gregory 6—1, 6—2; Brock and Gunter beat Banerjee and Dey 6—0, 6—4.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Second Round: McInnes and Mrs. Granville Naylor beat Carey Morgan and Miss Webb 6—1, 8—6; Robson and Miss E Sandison beat Brandon and Mrs. Moir 6—1, 6—4. Delanougerede and Mrs. Gregor beat Scott and Mrs. Dempter 6—1, 6—0.

LADIES' SINGLES.

Third Round: Mrs. Hasler beat Mrs. Graham 6—1, 6—4.

HINDU GYM. TENNIS.

The Hindu Gymkhana tennis tournament which began last December has attracted 59 entries for the Singles. Games are being played every day and already the first and second rounds have been completed, while only two games remain which should see the end of the third round. The following are further results of second round matches played last week.

SINGLES.

Sunderam beat Belsare 6—4, 6—2.
Gunjikar W.O. Kapadia.
Tripathi beat R. N. Bhagwat 7—5, 6—2.
Chalam beat Pardeshi 6—4, 6—8, 6—1.
D. Shete beat Dr. K. Rane 6—4, 6—1.
Ganguli W.O. Kointore.
D. Khandke beat Deshpande 6—2, 6—1.

THIRD ROUND.

Khandekar beat Sunderam 3—6, 7—5, 8—6.
Gunjikar W.O. Deshpande.
Chalam beat Tripathi 6—3, 6—4.
Bhandarkar beat D. Shete 7—6, 6—3.
Raja Iyer beat K. Bhagwat 6—1, 6—1.
Arurkar beat Nadkarni 4—6, 6—1, 6—3.

DOUBLES:—First Round.

D. Pathare and Joshi beat Kapadia and Pannikar 6—3, 6—3.

Gunjikar and Kamat beat Nadkarni and Naik 6—3, 6—4.

A. Kanji and P. Kanji beat B. Kapadia and Pathare 7—5, 6—4.

ALL BLACKS BEAT FRANCE.

RUGBY INTERNATIONAL.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Toulouse.—In the Rugby International All-Blacks beat France by 30 points to 6. —Reuters.

FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP.

WON BY DURHAMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 18

Football Championship Tournament was played off yesterday between the 2nd Queens Royal Regiment of Allahabad and the 2nd Durham Light Infantry from Cawnpore resulting in an easy win for Durhams by six goals to nil.—A.P.

I. C. S EXAM. RULES.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"The Rules for the ensuing I.C.S. Examination to be held in London on Augnst 1, 1925, have been published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of January 8. The number of persons to be selected at this Examination will be announced hereafter. Application from candidates intending to compete at the examination must reach the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W. 1, on or before May 15. The prescribed form of application and a copy of the rules can be obtained from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Secretariat."

A BENEFIT CONCERT.

Miss Padmawati gave a benefit concert in aid of Mr. B. G. Horniman on Friday last in the Balliwalla Grand Theatre. Miss Padmavati hails from Benares and is the daughter of the welknown professional singer Zora. She received her training at the hands of Vahid Khan.

Though the Concert was poorly patronized the performance was well received by the audience; particularly the last three songs specially composed for the occasion, were encored.

Mr. Balubhai Desai and Mr. Chaganlal Nanavati described the signal services rendered by Mr. B. G. Horniman to India, his adopted country. They also thanked Miss Padmavati for her Concert in aid of Mr. Horniman and also Mr. Nakoobhai Shah, proprietor of the Arya Naitik Natak Samaj, for giving the theatre free of charge for the Concert.

PATHE CINEMA.

It is characteristic of Pathes to undertake such a task as the filming of a gigantic exhibition by night. The picture they produced recently of Wembley was a marvellous achievement but apparently they were not contended with that. So they put on a great staff of operators flooded the place with millions of candle power of light and took the film which is showing at Pathe Cinema this week.

When one remembers the size of Wembley and the tremendous number of huge structures it contains, the magnitude of the task can be realised. There is no question at all that this new record of the greatest exhibition in the world is a remarkably fine effort. Photographed by day Wembley formed a glorious picture. By night with it's myriad lights, its illuminated palaces and lakes, the subtle shadows cast by minarets and domes. It is a scene of engrossing beauty. With Pathe's usual thoroughness one sees every part of the exhibition and when you have travelled enough you are whirled off to the great amusement park to see thousands of people revelling in every thrill and sensation man has invented.

Another excellent feature is the firework display. Altogether the film is a delightful production and should be seen by everyone. Also included in this week's programme is a very strong drama in five parts. It is called "Stormy Seas" and as the title suggests deals with seas and ships.

The story is of a young ship's Captain who is given command of a new vessel and is engaged to the owner's daughter. His future seems assured but like many men drink steps in to ruin him. One night during a storm which by the way is a very fine piece of photography, he runs the new ship aground and wrecks it. Sooner than face the disgrace he goes away and sinks down to the gutter. Subsequently an opportunity occurs and he is able to regain his manhood. There are many exciting and sensational episodes in the picture and the scenes of the storm, the wreck and a burning yahct are extremely vivid and realistic.

The ever popular Pathe Gazette completes an all round good programme. We are asked to remind the public that the next change of programme will be the super-picture "The Prodigal Son". It is of course the film version of Sir Hall Caine's famous novel and is one of the big series which Pathe Cinema have booked for this year.

MUMTAZ AND MAHARAJAH.

(Continued from page 7.)

State. When identified by the shop-keeper, Shafi Ahmed is reported to have laughed loudly.

MR. NARIMAN BUSY.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader and legal adviser of the late Mr. Abdul Kader Bawla and Mumtaz Begum, has been also busy in tracking the culprits and is seen often calling on the Deputy Commissioner and the Commissioner of Police.

SCHOOL CLOSED.

As a mark of respect and sympathy for the tragic death of the well known citizen and corporator, Mr. A. K. Bawla, the Shri Karunashanker Boys' and Girls' A. V. School, Wellington Street, Dhobitalao, was closed on Wednesday, after an offer of prayer for eternal peace to the departed soul by the school children and the teachers jointly.

VICEROY'S RESPONSIBILITY.

"HIDDEN HAND" MUST BE PUNISHED

The "Hindusthan Times," Delhi, writes:—

The question before the people of India and the Government now is whether this kind of lawless action by the princes, endangering the life and liberty of British subjects could be allowed to go on. The days of Malatestas, Borgias, and Baglionis seem to have been revived in 20th century India. With savage fury and unforgiving vengeance these princelings seem to pursue their victims even in British territory. We can imagine what would be the fate of any man or woman who resisted the merest caprice of a ruler in a state like this. It is the duty of the Government and the people alike to see that immediate end is put to this state of affairs. If even in a provincial capital and under the protection of a rich and influential gentleman, the life of anyone who has the misfortune to incur the displeasure of Maharajahs is not safe, then the claim of the British Government that it has secured for India the blessings of peace becomes a mockery. The matter is more than judicial. It is not enough that the assailant is punished. It is necessary to assure the public that whoever is behind this unspeakably dastardly crime, however high his position, would be brought to book. It is a responsibility devolving upon His Excellency the Viceroy, and we hope that no consideration of rank, dignity and authority would stand in the way of stern political action being taken to vindicate the sacredness of inviolability of innocent human life.

"RESCUE US."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your spirited remarks in regard to 'entrapped' little girls in the ruler-run States in India call forth not only the thanks of all Indians but the thanks of the Europeans of India. It requires pluck to write on these matters, and you have shown it. If the matter is pursued to an end, the Malaber Hill affair, which now resounds throughout the length and breadth of India, should bring to light, hosts of cases of not only Indian girls—whose sole disappointment in life has been their youthful beauty, but also many girls of the European countries who have been induced to take up appointments in the Indian States, and have realised the folly of their act—when too late. Throughout years the silent cry from behind walls, and grills, has been rescue us! let us out of this solitary existence, so that we can once again be free in our own land, with our own people. We took this step in youthful ignorance—induced by dainty presents and offers of all a future could offer—but we are heart-broken and lonely to-day and want release. Come to our rescue." Once again the public who has read your late articles, must thank you, Sir, for opening up a question, which, if raised properly in the Council halls of British India, must re-echo in every family-loving heart, and go a long way to expose the tragedy of civilized and British-run India. Once again a European's thanks.—Yours etc.

A BRITISHER.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

A PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The facts about the crime of the Ridge Road are that some one shot Mr. Bawla with a revolver; that Mr. Bawla died of the injury; that he was accompanied by his mastress Mumtaz Begum who had for some time lived at Indore, and that the man who was caught and considered to be the assailant had rupees two thousand on his person. To these may be added two affidavits produced later, (1) of Mumtaz Begum fearing interference from her mother and step-father in her life of unconventionality in Bombay, and (2) of one Sriram a convict in Indore gaol in extradition proceeding against him alleging (months before the crime) that he had received money from Indore to try to find out the whereabouts of Mumtaz Begum and that he had duly accounted for all that money. I think that stripped of all sensational colouring the facts of the crime (known so far) are reduced to the above. The fact that an unfortunate woman like Mumtaz Begum was at Indore for some time does not imply any knowledge or worse of the crime in any one at Indore. The affidavit of Sriram cannot connect the two thousand rupees found on the alleged assailant with Indore in any way. The affidavit of Mumtaz Begum proves that she dreaded interference from her own parents and not from any one at Indore.

The Press, however, has adopted an attitude which shows that it has taken not merely a lot for granted but the whole for granted against Indore as if the crime could not be planned financed and committed by any one else except Indore. The facts, as stated above, certainly do not warrant this. Is it not possible that the attempted abduction may be on behalf of the parents of Mumtaz Begum as she feared, or on behalf of any other man risen from her pre-Indore past to avenge some real or fancied wrong by her against him? Again in her six months' life with Mr. Bawla, is it not possible for her to have caught the violent fancy of some other man who may be at the bottom of this attempted abduction? I do not say that these suggestions constitute the truth about the crime, but it does not require a long imagination to see the possibility of these as much from the above facts as bringing in Indore in this affair.

Since men began to live in organised society even a humble citizen's good name is an asset to be scrupulously respected. Much more so the good name of people placed higher up in society. Still more inviolable by International law, inter-State courtesy, and the present-day Indian politics is the good name and fame of a Ruler of one of the first class States in India. being? It may be asked, is it fair, is it just to try to murder this good name of a noble Prince by pre-maturé and prejudicial insinuations which must cut into the heart of even a private and ordinary human being? It may be asked, is it fair, is it just to thus lightly treat the name of one of the highest houses in Hindu history, and for the matter of that in the history of India?

The prurient innuendos and screeching superlatives employed by the Press, here and there, may pander to the sensation-seeking itch of the public who otherwise may find the daily paper unsavoury, but it is neither just nor fair to the unfortunate people who are made the butt-end of these imaginary and at least premature and biassed conclusions and convictions.—Yours, etc.,

BARRISTER.

3 LAKHS NOT REACHED.

SWARAJ WEEK COLLECTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

The Swaraj Week collections have not yet reached three lakhs and at a Swaraj Party meeting this evening a resolution was passed urging to raise the quota within this month.

GREATLY EXAGGERATED.

REPORTS OF LOOTING IN PESHAWAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 18

The "Pioneer" says:—

Some of the reports of the recent looting in Peshawar Bazar appear to have been greatly exaggerated. The usual visit of Afridis for payment of their allowances was the occasion of certain amount of pilfering from shops, which was immediately and effectively dealt with by the police. The Hindu shop-keepers endeavoured to organise a *hartal* and they were partially successful.

AUSTRALIAN SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

UNION DECIDES TO ABIDE BY AWARD

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Melbourne.—It is understood that a mass meeting of the Seamen's Union has decided to abide by the award fixing Mercantile Marine offices as picking up places. There was a rush of volunteers for the "Nairana" sufficient to man several vessels. All polic leave has been cancelled in view of the possibility of trouble on the water front.

All States have promised to support the Federal Government with a view to ending the shipping dispute. An early settlement of the chief trouble is now expected. It is noteworthy that the voluntar crew for the "Nairana" includes stewards hitherto employed in the vessel and who belong to the Stewards' Union.—Reuter.

BOMBAY BABY WEEK.

In England, out of every thousand children born 930 live to reach the age of twelve months. In Bombay City out of every thousand children born 'only 660' live to reach the age of 12 months. Yet twenty-five years ago the death rate in England was twice what it is to-day. This reduction in infant mortality has been brought about by wide spread propaganda on the subject of Infant Welfare, the opening of childrens clinics, etc. Various reasons, economic and social have been advanced in explanation of the terrible mortality amongst infants in Bombay City but there is no doubt that at the root of this sacrifice of child life lies ignorance of mothercraft, the right way and the best way to look after children. It is to remedy this ignorance and to spread the life saving knowledge of mothercraft that Bombay Baby Week is being held. Three centres have been chosen, viz., (1) The Cowasji Jehangir Hall and Royal Institute of Science, Elphinstone Road, Fort, from January 26 to January 28, (2) The Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum from January 30th to February 1st and (3) The Workingmen's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, from February 3rd to February 5th.

The Week will be in every way on a larger scale than last year, as not only Infant Welfare but certain of the larger problems of health and sanitation will be illustrated and explained. There will be no abstruse or highly technical exhibits. Everything will be shown quite simply so that everybody can understand them. The lessons to be learned will be taught by visual observation and driven home by the force of comparison between the good and the bad, the right way and the wrong way. Moreover, there will be ladies and gentlemen at every stall able and willing to explain anything that may need further explanation.

A special feature of the Exhibition will be free lectures in the vernacular illustrated by cinema films specially made for the Week. The second afternoon at each Centre will be for women only and at the Girgaum and Parel Centres Baby Shows will be held for which substantial prizes have been allotted.

PETLAD CONFERENCE

MAHATMA'S EXHORTATION

ENTHUSIASTIC RESPONSE OF VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PETLAD, Jan. 16.

Mahatmaji arrived yesterday at 12 30 a.m. by special train. An unprecedented ovation was accorded by the choking crowd at the station numbering 20,000 who were anxiously awaiting for over three hours. Still there was per fect order and calm. Not one soul left his seat and Mahatmaji passed through the crowds quietly. It was an unique reception and the procession was a sight for gods to see. Sojitra streets were a mass of human heads. Enthusiasm was at its zenith.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Conference pandal was packed to its utmost capacity. The President's arrival was greeted with deafening cheers. Amongst those present were Mr. Abbas Tyebji Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Shankerlal Banker Durbar Gopaldas, Mr. Manilal Kothari, Pt. Sunderlaji of Jubbulpore, Mr. Mahadev Desai, Mr. Matubhai Kantavala, Mr. Gokuldas Talati, Mrs. Sharda Mehta, Sulochana Ben Mr. Raojibhai Patel, ex-president Khedut Mandal, Mr. Rangildas Kapadia, Mr. Buch of "Sayajivijaya" and Mrs Dalsha ben Mehta, After national songs were recited the chairman's address was read and the proposal for President's election was duly moved and supported. The President then read his address in an audible voice and orally demanded the services of forty volunteers to work the whole year, if they wanted his services.

Mahatmaji then, amidst viceferous cheers climbed the rostrum to speak. He supported the his demand for 40 volunteers and exhorted the people to come forward before sunset in the required number or else it would be not only to the shame of Sojitra but to the shame of the President and himself. Mahatmaji continuing said khadi could not be separated from *Khedut*. It was his firm belief that the Spining Wheel will be a blessing to thousands of agriculturists who remained unemployed for six months in a year. He then spoke eloquently on the Hindu-Moslem unity and the removal of Untouchability.

At second day's proceedings the President moved a resolution of thanks to Mahatmaji for his presence and exhortation to take to the Spinning Wheel, the removal of Untouchability and the Hindu-Moslem unity. The resolution was unanimously carried. Then resolutions regarding city survey, revision settlement etc. were passed.

The President in his concluding speech said he found his task difficult, particularly after the response given to his call by nearly 50 volunteers which was beyond expectation. He invoked Divine aid to give him strength enough to guide those noble souls in their devoted task to work for the advancement of the Taluka.

The Conference was then dissolved.

ALLEGED BRITISH NOTES TO PERSIA.

MOSCOW REPORT.

The Berlin "Rote Fahne" (Communist) quotes a report from Teheran to the Moscow "Pravda," according to which Great Britain has sent two Notes to the Persian Government. In the first Note (says the "Rote Fahne") the Persian Premier, Riza Khan, is reproached for making military preparations against the Sheikh Khazal (of Mohammerad), although the Sheikh had, on British advice, engaged himself to recognise the severeignty of the Persian Government. In the second the British Government demands the immediate withdrawal of the Persian Government troops from Mohammerad, stating that the Sheikh Khazal is under British protection, and that military measures against him are equivalent to a threat against British interests in Southern Persia. The Note holds the Persian Government responsible for all demage done to the British oil sources.

In Persian Government circles (adds the "Rote Fahne") there is the greatest indignation at this British intervention in Persian internal affairs. The Parliament has protested against it as an infringement of Persia's sovereignty. Three British cruisers are stated to have entered Persian ports and British troops to be on the way to Mohammarad. The "Pravda" describes this "new move of British imperialism" as of no less importance than that in Egypt, and comments that Britain is giving military support to the counter-revolutionary war which the Sheikh Khazal, with the reactionary feudal nobles of Persia, is waging against the progressive, national revolutionary Persian bourgeoisie led by Riza Khan.

The "Rote Fahne" adds as its own comment that the British support of the Persian feudalists is aimed not only against the Persian bourgeoisie but against the Soviet Union, and mentions that the "Pravda" describes the British move as a grave threat to peace.—"Manchester Guardian".

LEE COMMISSION STATUTORY RULES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 16.

The text is published in the "Gazette of India" dated Jan. 17, 1925, of the statutoty rules and orders made by the Secretary of State for India with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held on December 9, 1924, to give effect to the decisions reached on the recommendations of Lord Lee's Commission with regard to the pay and pension of superior civil services.

POONA LETTER.

WORKING THE FRANCHISE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Jan. 14.

Whatever Mahatmaji might say about Maharashtra's lack of faith in his programme, its loyalty to Congress cannot be called in question. That fidelity was once proved after the Calcutta Special Congress when Greater Maharashtra refrained from participation in the elections to the Councils though leaders of Maharashtra had no faith in the boycott of Councils. Much the same state attains to-day in Maharashtra proper, in C. P. Marathi and Berar. Neither Mr. N. C. Kelker, nor Mr. Munje, nor Mr. M. S. Aney has that belief in the potency of charkha that Mahatma Gandhi has, yet they have decided to work the franchise for one year. Mr. Kelkar seriously desires that for one year all should send in their yarn quotas and the "Kesari" and "Mahratta" office, I am told, has specially engaged a spinner. In the Tilak Mahavidyalaya a spinning club has been opened and the Poona City Congress Committee has made arrangements for the teaching of spinning. Thus, it may be taken that Maharashtra does mean to make the spinning franchise successful, in spite of its own views in the matter and if the Congress roll of memberships shrinks then it will, of course, fight to get it reversed. But, then the fault of failure will lie not with the workers but with the franchise itself.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, the Presidnt, has sent in his resignation of the Presidentship of the Municipality, as he had to be absent is Delhi for over two months. But it was, once again, not accepted by the general body and so also the resignations of Dr. Naidu, chairman of the Managing Committee and Mr. Lavate, Vice-president, were not accepted as the new elections were coming off soon. There does not seem to be any move made in the city for the organisation of a joint Nationalist Party as in the last election. So, now candidates will stand for themselves and in the new body, what little discipline there was in the present body also will disappear. It is widely known in the city that this year Mr. N. C. Kelkar is not going to offer himself as a candidate either for ordinary membership or for presidentship and hence after election there is expected to be a very keen fight for the honour of the Mayorship. Not only the election of the president, even the election of members promises to be very interesting. For a good many persons are standing for membership, including teachers, professors, literary men, pleaders, even Sirdars, not to speak of doctors, merchants and members of other professions.

As there is Change and No-Change in politics, so there is in religion also. There has been for the last three or four years a quarrel about the Hindu calendar and often have the people here in Maharashtra and elsewhere observe the same festivity on two different days, according as they hold to the old or the revised calendar. This year also the new Calendar-wallahs kept their makar-Sankra-manya day on Saturday, while the orthodox are going to hold it on Wednesday. Posters were advertized by both the parties that the Sankranta should be observed according to their calnders and among the people there is division. The revised calendar is based upon scientific, realistic conclusions and it has had the support of men like late Lok. Tilak and even to-day it does get the full support of eminent astrologers, renowned professors of mathematics and even old reasonable people.

SIDE ACTIVITIES.

In addition to the political life of Poona there are many, side activities. Chief among them is the literary. There are at least half a dozen societies or associations which hold weekly meetings to discuss some literary topic. Thus, in the Itihasa Mandal Marathi experts gather to discuss questions arising out of the interpretation of *Morapant* and other cognate problems. There also meets a few literary giants to find out the best readings in *Dnyaneshwari*. There are a few other newly started organisations that hold debates on recent Marathi dramas and novels. A movement has also been set on foot to have suitable literary memorial to the late Govindagraja, a well known Marathi humourist, poet and dramatist. The *Dynanprakosh* publishes every week a special literary supplement containing newest poems of the newest poets and reviews of Marathi books. As to new important books, two or three good books are soon coming out. The Servants of India Society, it is learnt, is publishing the first volume of the late Hon. Mr. Gokhale's life on the 19th of February, which is his anniversary day and the "Kesari" and "Mahratta" office is soon giving to the public a books of essays on the religious views of late Lok. Tilak. Since his death this will be the fourth influential book about him. There are the Life of Lok. Tilak by Mr. N. C. Kelkar and the volumes of Lokamanya's articles in the "Kesari." These books just to be published are expected to supply good food for thought and discussion to those interested and concerned.

MARATHI PRESS.

There is much dissatisfaction about the results of the Belgaum Congress. "Kesari" wrote that it left out of account most of the problems touching the country. The "Lokpaksha" of Belgaum writing under the heading of 'measuring of achievements of Congress,' holds that real unity has not been achieved, only a lifeless, showy compromise has been effected. The "Baramati Sa[illegible]ar" expresses its surety that yarn as promised will not be coming forth, as even the mere four annas had to be collected with great difficulty. The "Loksatta" of Nasik under the heading "Bania Congress' is wonderstruck to find that even Mr. Kelkar consented to the franchise. The "Pragatika" of Jalgaon in a seathing article takes to task the leaders of the Congress and paints a lurid picture of the Congress when by the end of the year, all Congressmen will be shut up, as a result of the strange franchise.

PAPER CURRENCY ACT.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

FINANCE MEMBER'S BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 17.

The Pundits at Delhi seem at last getting awake to the requirements of a stringent money market and the need for a thorough revision of the currency and exchange policy Almost for a year Bombay has cried for relief, but these appeals have hitherto fallen on deaf ears and Sir Basil Blackett and his department began to move only when to the protest of the Indian Merchants Chamber was also added the protest of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. To-day is published in the Gazette of India the text of a Bill which proposes to amend the Paper Currency Act with a view to make it permissible for Government to issue up to the limit of 100 crores instead of the present limit of 85 crores currency against sterling securities. This the Finance Member holds will help trade. Indian opinion however considers it as a mere palliative and a large number of resolutions in the Assembly urging the appointment of a Currency Commission, one of which has already been balloted by Mr. Venkatapathi Raju for discussion on th 23rd instant show the direction in which the non-official mind is moving. It seems that Delhi may not so much oppose to the appointment of a commission as the orthodox financial Pundits overseas. But the Government of India must have realized by this time that the appointment of a commission is urgently called for and before long we should expect a favourable decision on the subject. Explaining the objects of his Bill in a statement attached to it, Sir Basil Blackett observes: "The Indian Paper Currency Act 1923 lays down in a section certain temporary provisions which are remain in force until the Paper Currenc Reserve has been brought into conformity with the permanent position envisaged in section 18. The provisions of section 19 are at present operative and sub section 4 of that section provides that the total amount of securities which may be held in reserve (exclusive of emergency currency which may be made available under section 20 against seiurity of Bills of Exchange) shall be limited to 85 crores of rupees. Additional currency is required to meet the growing requirements of trade which is now recovering from the postwar depression and in particular to meet the seasonal requirements of the busy period of the year. The Government of India have, therefore, both in the last and the present busy season utilized a portion of their remittances to England to increase the amount of currency available for trade. The effect of purchases of sterling by the Government in India and of the sales of Council Bills in England is to reduce the Treasury Bills in India and to increase those with the Secretary of State. To the extent that these later are not required to meet disbursements in the near future they are available for investment in the sterling portion of the paper currency reserve against which notes can be issued in India replenishing Indian treasury balance and at same time adding to the amount of currency in circulation. The total amount of securities in reserve is still short of the figure of 85 crores by approximately 7 1/2 crores, but the Government of India in the interest of trade desire to raise the permissible limit of investment so that an additional currency can be provided if necessary, in order to prevent excessive monetary stringency. The proposal in the present Bill is, therefore, to increase the amount of permissible investment by 15 crores of rupees."

MUSLIM EXECUTIVE COUNCILLOR.

MADRAS MAHOMEDANS' DEMAND.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 16.

At a public meeting of the Mussalmans of Madras held this evening a resolution was passed expressing the meeting's emphatic opinion that the seat in the Madras Executive Council vacated by Sir Mahomed Habibullah should be filled up by none other than a Muslim and urging upon His Excellency the Governor to appoint a Muslim to the office. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Abdul Hakim and among the supporters of the resolution was Dr. Natesan M.L.C.

REWARD Rs. 10,000/-

On the 12th January at 7-30 p. m. an attack was made by an armed gang on a party consisting of Mr. Abdul Kadar Bowla, Mr. Mathew, Mumtaj Begum, Mr. Bowla's chauffeur and cleaner as they were driving on Malabar Hill in a Motor Car. This attack resulted in the death of Mr. Bowla and injuries to the other members of the party and also injuries to Lieutenant Seagert.

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In the event of all the persons implicated not being arrested and convicted, a proportionate reward will be given for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any member or members of the gang.

One of the assailants is believed to have a knife wound on the top of the left shoulder.

Head Police Office :
Bombay, 14th January, 1925.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

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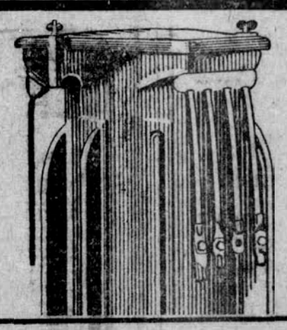

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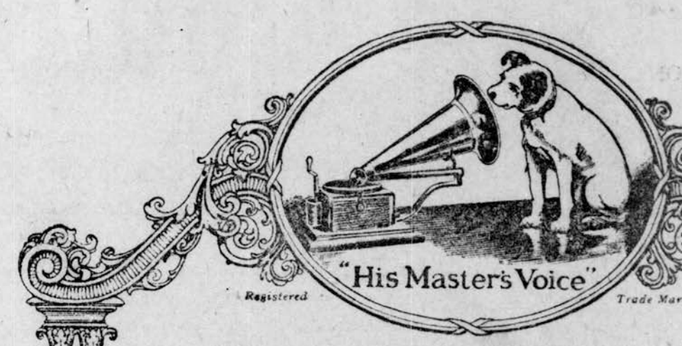

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